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DRAFT DIRECTIVES FOR EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN

AU140601 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 4 Jul 86 pp 1-3

["Draft Directives of the Ninth AWP Congress on the Eighth 5-Year Plan (1986-90) for the Development of the Economy and Culture in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania"]

[Text] The Seventh 5-Year Plan will remain in the history of the country's socioeconomic development as the first plan relying entirely on our own forces, with no credit or aid from outside. Our country made strides in its general progress on the road of socialism. The productive forces were raised to a higher level of development, socialist production relations were improved, the wellbeing of the people was maintained and increased, the country's defense potential was further strengthened, and socialist Albania's international position became stronger.

Compared with the Sixth 5-year Plan period, the social product during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period increased over 18 percent, the national income over 16 percent, capital investment 14 percent, and the consumption fund increased by nearly 15 percent. On the basis of a better utilization of production capacities and of the development of the technical-scientific revolution, the process of socialist industrialization was further deepened and industrial production increased 26 percent. The multi-branched structure of industry and its role in the general progress of the economy were consolidated.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, for the 5 years taken together, the extraction of natural and accompanying gas [gazit shoqerues] increased 38 percent over the sixth 5-year period, coal extraction increased by 48 percent, the extraction of copper ore by 37 percent, the extraction of ferro-nickel ore more than doubled, 46 percent more electricity was generated, 44 percent more steel sheeting was produced, the production of copper blister increased 25 percent, and the production of copper wires and cables was nearly double that of the sixth 5-year period. The industrial production of the engineering branch was nearly 50 percent higher than during the sixth 5-year period, and the production of machinery and equipment increased 54 percent. There was also a rapid increase in the production of other important industrial products like sulphuric acid, glass packaging, and in the production of certain construction materials, in textiles and linen products with a polyester-cotton mixture, in polyester-wool textiles, in knitwear, footwear, and so forth.

Our socialist agriculture achieved new progress on the road of its intensification, thus developing further in all its branches as a complex agriculture equipped with the necessary material and technical base, and despite the poor climatic conditions over a number of years, it achieved an increase of 13 percent more agricultural products. Compared with the sixth 5-year period, 267,000 tons more bread grains, 15,000 tons more cotton, 177,000 tons more sugarbeet, 44,000 tons more sunflower, 14,000 tons more cotton, 247,000 tons more vegetables, 46,000 tons more meat, 243 million more eggs, and so forth, were produced during the seventh 5-year period. The major proportion of the increased agricultural production was secured through higher yields of field crops and the increased productivity of livestock.

The material-technical base was further consolidated through new investments, thus opening up prospects for the future. About 5,500 larger and smaller projects were built and commissioned during the seventh 5-year period. The "Enver Hoxha" Hydroelectric Power Plant in Koman started operation, the Shkoder-Han i Hoti and the Fier-Vlore railroads were commissioned, new mines and enrichment plans were commissioned, and dozens of factories and production lines were added to the light and foodstuffs industry, as well as a number of livestock complexes. [paragraph continues]

The irrigation capacity was increased by 31,000 hectares. Many kilometers of new roads were constructed, as well as a considerable number of sociocultural projects and 80,000 apartments and houses in the cities and countryside. All of these ensured the uninterrupted extension of socialist reproduction.

The preservation and further elevation of the material and cultural wellbeing of the population constitutes a considerable victory. All social and cultural sectors were further developed. The number of pupils and students during the 1985-86 schoolyear reached 744,000. The number of beds in medical institutions was increased and the mortality of infants under 1 year old was reduced by 40 percent compared with 1980. Our country's population reached the 3-million mark. Science and the technical-scientific revolution increased their role in the development of production forces and resolved a considerable number of problems pertaining to the present and the future with a higher degree of efficiency.

These great achievements took place under conditions of a bitter class struggle within the country and in the international arena. As always, our party and people emerged victorious and stronger in this struggle. Under the leadership of the Central Committee led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the hostile, treacherous, and putschist activity of the poly-agent of international imperialism and revisionism, Mehmet Shehu, and his band, was completely defeated. The difficulties of the capitalist encirclement and the pressure exerted on our economy by the economic and currency crisis of the bourgeois and revisionist countries were overcome.

During the last 5-year period, and particularly in 1982, 1984, and 1985, our country was also compelled to meet and overcome the difficulties and considerable damage caused by natural calamities like the prolonged drought, earthquakes, floods, last year's bitter winter, and so forth. The great political and ideological maturity, the massive heroism, the socialist solidarity, and the undaunted determination of our people to further the country's socialist construction shone more strongly than ever in the struggle against these great difficulties. The unbreakable unity of the people around the AWP -- which is and will always remain the decisive factor in meeting every encirclement and blockade, in overcoming all obstacles and difficulties, and in ensuring the continued progress of our economic and social development -- was further steeled.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, our great and glorious leader, the dearest son of the people, distinguished Marxist-Leninist, and architect of Socialist Albania, was separated from us in April 1985. The party and the people turned this great loss and profound grief into great strength, closing their ranks, and increasing their mobilization at work. The broad revolutionary movement that became widespread throughout the country and encompassed young and old to become "Standard-bearer of the implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings" stimulated the eruption of new energies and became a great and influential material force in meeting and overcoming the extraordinary difficulties of 1985.

The successes and victories attained during the seventh 5-year period are a vital testimony to the correctness of the party's line and the principle of self-reliance, as well as of the vitality of the socialist economy and the superiority of our socialist order. They are a result of the AWP's wise leadership and the mobilization and constant efforts of the working masses in the cities and the countryside to implement the party's directives and orientations and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings. However, despite the great struggle and the persistent efforts of the party and the masses, as well as of the state and economic organs, the planned targets in some sectors of the economy and culture were not met owing, primarily, to the difficulties that arose, as well as to some shortcomings in organization and management, bureaucratic attitudes, and technocratic and liberal manifestations. [paragraph continues]

Tasks in the oil and gas sector, with regard to some agricultural and livestock products, and so forth, were not fulfilled as a result, and this had a negative influence on the country's rate of development and on supplying the population in accordance with planned levels. The resolute struggle of the party and the working masses against these shortcomings and weaknesses therefore constitutes a permanent task in order to increasingly more widely open the way to the utilization of the great possibilities and reserves available to our socialist economy for the country's rapid progress during the eighth 5-year period.

II. On the Plan for the Country's Economic and Social Development During the Eighth 5-Year Period (1986-90)

On the basis of our party's correct Marxist-Leninist line, of the immortal teachings and deeds of our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, and on the basis of the aspiration of the broad working masses to advance resolutely on the road of the country's socialist construction, the AWP Central Committee poses the following fundamental task concerning the Eighth 5-Year Plan:

"To further comprehensively consolidate and improve our socialist order and to gradually raise the material and cultural standard of the people, relying entirely on our own forces, through: the development of our multibranch industry and the complex intensification of agriculture, the constant deepening of the technical-scientific revolution and raising of the efficiency of our social production, the constant improvement of social and economic relations in a Marxist-Leninist way, the further development of the ideological and cultural revolution, and the constant strengthening of the country's defense potential."

To achieve this task:

-- The priority development of industry is to continue -- primarily, the development of the power industry, the mineral extractive and processing industry, and the engineering and chemical industries -- in order to more rapidly increase the production of the means of production, as well as the development of the production of mass consumer commodities, relying primarily on the country's own raw materials.

-- The development and intensification of agriculture is to ensure the stability and the increase in the production of agricultural and livestock products at a pace that is higher than that of the increase in the population, keeping at the center of our attention the increase in the production of bread grains and of livestock products. Structural improvements are to be made in the branches and sub-branches of agriculture to improve the diet of the population.

-- The development of industry, agriculture, and other branches of material production is to be accompanied by the elevation of the efficiency of the economy, the increased social productivity of labor, and an increase in the sources of accumulation. In order to increase the social product and the national income at a rapid pace, two roads are to be followed, the intensive and the extensive one, giving priority to the former. The complete utilization of production capacities, the implementation of the achievements of contemporary science, know-how, and technology will constitute the major actions in the securing and rational utilization of natural resources, existing basic funds, capital investments, and labor resources with a high degree of efficiency. Implementing everywhere a strict regimen of thrift in the utilization of accumulation resources, priority is to be given to the productive sphere, without in any way reducing the concern for the development of the nonproductive sphere.

-- The volume and efficiency of foreign trade is to be increased by increasing the range of commodities for export and by improving their quality, by expanding markets, and through a better utilization of circumstances in foreign markets.

-- The improvement of various facets of production relations during the eighth 5-year period will serve to open up broader avenues to the development of productive forces. It is particularly necessary to aim at the further consolidation of social property over the means of production and the improvement in the relations of the exchange and distribution of the social and personal product in accordance with work and its quality. The instruments and methods of management are to be further extended and developed, always in a socialist way and primarily in the main branches of material production. Other aspects of the organization and planned management of the economy are also to be perfected.

-- The elevation of the material and cultural standard of the working masses must always be in accordance with the material possibilities created by the economy. A rapid pace is to be ensured in narrowing the differences in the per capita income between rural and urban areas, as well as between districts, and other differences that exist in the field of the per capita consumption of major products, and in the development of education, the health service, and other vital services.

-- The deepening of the ideological and cultural revolution is to serve to temper and to train our new man, that he may respond to the great tasks confronting our socialist society at the present stage of its development, as well as in the future. Our new man must always be a worthy revolutionary activist, a resolute fighter for the cause of socialism and communism, and he must be as well trained as is possible from an ideological, political, cultural, and professional viewpoint.

-- In conformity with these major objectives, the more general indexes for the development of the economy and culture in the Eighth 5-Year Plan (1986-90) will be as follows:

Percentage increase in 1990 compared with 1985

-- The overall social product	20-32
-- The national income	34-36
-- The overall financial income	37-39
-- Exports	43-45
-- The social labor productivity	8-10
--- Basic investments (during the eighth 5-year period as against the seventh 5-year period and for the 5 years taken together)	10-12
-- The real income per capita of the population	7-9

1. The Development of Industry

Industry is to develop during the eighth 5-year period at a more rapid pace through the utilization, primarily, of existing productive capacities, their reconstruction and modernization, and through the construction of new projects, relying entirely on the energy and raw material resources of the country and their more complete utilization. The volume of the general industrial production in 1990, compared with 1985, is to grow 29-31 percent, of which the production of the means of production is to increase 31-33 percent and the production of consumer commodities 24-26 percent.

Geological surveys and their efficiency are to be raised in order to discover new sources of oil, gas, coal, chromium, and other valuable minerals; to increase industrial and forecast reserves, primarily reserves with a high content of valuable materials; and to secure the rapid development of the heavy extractive and processing industry. The efficiency of geological work is to be raised through a better utilization of the material-technical base, as well as the use of contemporary scientific methods.

The development of the energy sector is to be given priority in order to proceed and support the country's entire economic and social development and to consolidate the active balance of our energy resources. Compared with 1985, oil extraction in 1990 is to be increased 33-35 percent, while the extraction of gas is to be increased 2.5 times. The major proportion of oil extraction during the 5-year period is to be secured from the fields under current exploitation. The attention of the working people in this sector must therefore be centered on further elevation of the oil-extracting coefficient through a more widespread and highly efficient utilization of secondary intensification methods, the application of new technologies, the extension of fields, an increased density of wells in known fields, and the activation of wells in the still fund [venies ne pune te puseve te fondit te ndalur]. Particular care is to be shown to the discovery and activation of new fields, and the raising of the efficiency of drilling operations, the standard of studies, and the technical and scientific discipline. The contours of existing natural gas fields are to be extended and the coefficient of the assimilation of accompanying gas [gazit shoqerues] is to be increased. This must be given the same appreciation as is given to oil and is to be considered as an important raw material of the chemical industry.

The oil and lubricating oil refineries are to be utilized as efficiently as is possible and the quality of oil by-products is to be improved in order to increase exports and reduce imports.

Coal extraction is to be increased by 42-44 percent and its utilization is to be extended everywhere in order to replace liquid fuels. Its quality is to be maintained and improved during extraction, selection, enrichment, and transportation. The increase in coal extraction is to be achieved primarily through a more complete utilization of existing mines.

The production of electricity in 1990, compared with 1985, is to grow 71-73 percent, mainly through the hydroelectric power stations. In addition to the full-capacity utilization of the larger hydroelectric power plants, including the "Enver Hoxha" plant at Koman, the smaller plants are also to be better utilized and efforts are to be made for a better utilization of thermoelectric plants. Particular attention is to be paid to the thrifty use of electricity and efforts are to be made to find new ways and means of extending the use of electricity within the country, as well as to secure more income through its export.

The extractive industry is to be further developed through investments in order to commission new extractive capacities more rapidly and efficiently, as well as to expand existing capacities. Compared with 1985, the extraction of chromium in 1990 is to increase 33-35 percent, the extraction of copper by 39-41 percent, and the extraction of ferronickel by 27-29 percent. Care is to be shown for the extraction of new minerals like phosphorite, quartz, olivinite, rock salt, dolomite, magnesite, marble, bauxite, and so forth, in accordance with the demands of the economy and export.

The improvement of the quality of extracted minerals must remain one of the most important tasks of the working people in the mining industry. [paragraph continues]

In addition to the utilization of mineral fields with a high content of valuable components, attention must also be paid to the beneficial utilization of poorer minerals, primarily through the improvement of the coefficient of recuperation in their enrichment and by expanding mineral enrichment factories.

In the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy sector, the level of mineral processing is to be further raised to secure as many other valuable components as is possible. Compared with 1985, the production of steel sheets in 1990 is to increase 30-32 percent, the production of copper blister 34 percent, and so forth. The range of steels is to be increased and their quality raised; the range of copper products is to be raised, for domestic consumption as well as for exports; and a perceptible improvement in technical-economic, and financial indexes is to be made.

Chemical industry production in 1990 is to be increased by 46-48 percent, compared with 1985. Production capacities are to be increased to better meet the demands of agriculture for chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and the production of calcinated soda, caustic soda, PVC, sulphuric acid, detergents, and so forth, is to be increased. Efforts will be made to produce new chemicals.

The role of the engineering industry is to be raised to a higher level, as a powerful mainstay for technical-scientific progress. Extensively using domestic steels, the engineering industry is to meet the growing needs of the economy for machinery, equipment, and complete production lines, particularly for extensions, reconstructions, and new projects. Organization and management is to be further improved through a development of cooperation, concentration, specialization, and the timely and high-quality preparation of projects.

The construction materials industry is to develop in accordance with the needs of the economy and of the people, and the quality and structure of products is to be improved through the large-scale production of light materials, and their cost is to be reduced. Existing brickyards are to be reconstructed on the basis of new technologies in order to eliminate losses and to increase the production of light bricks.

The timber and paper industry is to achieve a more complete utilization of timber and is to progress more rapidly in replacing timber with other more abundant materials. The quality and variety of paper is to be improved and thinner paper ~~to~~ to be produced in order to save timber and chemicals.

The production of mass consumer goods will be further developed during the eighth 5-year period in order to increasingly better meet the growing needs of the population and to overcome the relative lag existing in this field. All branches of the processing industry should make the production of consumer goods, in accordance with the required quantity, variety, and quality, their particular task. The production of furniture and household equipment, metallic, chemical, glass, ceramic products, and so forth is to be increased at a rapid pace, and technological waste is to be used more extensively to produce small and very small items.

The production of light industry in 1990 is to increase 31-33 percent, compared with 1985. Existing production capacities are to be better utilized and to be extended on the basis of more advanced knowledge and technology to improve the structure, variety, and quality of products. The use of synthetic and natural raw materials is to be increasingly better coordinated and new and better quality products are to be produced in the textile, footwear, and other industries; the range of textiles is to be increased. Products of the rubber and plastic industries are to be further developed to meet the needs of the people for consumer goods and the needs of the economy for plastic packaging, spare parts, and so forth.

The foodstuffs industry is to increase its products by 27-29 percent in 1990, compared with 1985. Particular attention is to be paid to the timely collection and processing of agricultural and livestock products and to a better utilization of by-products for use in production and as livestock fodder. Efforts are to be made to improve the quality and packaging of food products.

2. The Development of Agriculture

The role of agriculture in the country's independent development is to be further raised in order to increasingly better meet the growing needs of the population, industry, and exports. This is to be achieved through the implementation of methods to develop intensification, as well as by extensively utilizing existing reserves in agriculture. To this end, the efficiency of the technical-material base is to be raised, the achievements of science, advanced experience, and new technologies are to be generalized in order to increase soil fertility and productivity in the livestock sector. Compared with the seventh 5-year period, the average annual agricultural production during the eighth 5-year period is to increase 34-36 percent.

The main task in the agricultural sector will be to more rapidly increase the production of grains and livestock products. The average annual grain production is to increase 20-22 percent. A change must take place particularly in increasing corn production, achieving a productivity increase of no less than 38 percent.

In the livestock sector, milk production in 1990, compared with 1985, is to increase 77-79 percent, meat production 52-54 percent, egg production 54-56 percent, and wool production 57-59 percent. Priority is to be given to the numerical increase of all kinds of livestock and poultry and to their breed improvement, better harmonizing the intensive and extensive ways in increasing livestock products. A radical change is to be made in meat production in livestock complexes and other fattening stations by increasing the weight of livestock. Efforts are to continue to further consolidate achievements in livestock-oriented agricultural cooperatives and further measures will be adopted to extend them.

Particular importance is to be attached to securing the fodder base for livestock. The major directions in which this is to be done are to increase yields of main fodder crops by no less than 62 percent and that of secondary fodder crops by 46 percent. Silage is to be doubled, particularly with regard to corn, and the quality of silage is to be improved through the implementation of contemporary enrichment and conservation technologies. The acreage planted with leguminous crops is to be increased 2.5-3 times; the same applies to forage crops sown in orchards and olive groves. All agricultural by-products, as well as by-products of the food industry and public catering waste are to be collected, processed, and used to feed livestock. The radical improvement of natural and other pastures is to become an important source in raising the number of livestock and in increasing livestock products.

More attention must be paid to increasing the production of industrial crops. On the basis of increased acreage and yields, the average annual tobacco production is to be increased 90-92 percent. The increased production of cotton, sugarbeet, and rice is to be achieved mainly on the basis of increased yields.

The production of potatoes, vegetables, and beans is to be increased in order to improve the diet of the population. The use of secondary crops and planting in orchards is to be doubled.

In the horticultural sector, the production of fruit is to increase 30-32 percent, the production of grapes by 42-44 percent, the production of citrus fruit by 40-42 percent, and the production of olives by 51-53 percent, compared with the Seventh 5-Year Plan and for the 5 years taken together.

Forestry acreage is to be further increased to meet the country's timber needs and to achieve a better proportion between growth and cutting. Measures are to be adopted to achieve a better utilization of by-products and to replace timber with other materials.

The material and technical base of agriculture is to be further strengthened to assure the attainment of objectives. All measures are to be adopted to raise the efficiency of objectives. All measures are to be adopted to raise the efficiency of investments effected for the desalination of coastal land, to more rapidly improve soil with a high level of acidity, and to improve the soil in hilly and mountainous areas. In addition to measures to preserve current acreage, 20,000 hectares of new land will be reclaimed during the eighth 5-year period.

Irrigation capacity is to be increased by 60,000 hectares and measures will be adopted for the maintenance of present capacities. Drainage is to be improved and the drainage network will be increased. Investments in the horticultural sector are to be effected primarily for the intensification of services in fruit plantations and particularly in olive groves. Gaps in the plantations are to be filled everywhere and the number of live trees under irrigation is to be increased.

The further development and intensification of agriculture is to be based on a better and more highly efficient utilization of chemical and organic fertilizers, agricultural machinery and equipment, and the rest of the material base, which will be further consolidated during the eighth 5-year period. Agricultural manpower is to be used rationally and with a higher degree of efficiency. Attention is to be paid to the development of cooperatives in hilly and mountainous areas, particularly in the country's north-eastern districts.

3. On Investment and Construction

In the course of the eighth 5-year period, 24-25 billion leks will be invested for the country's socioeconomic development. Investments and capital construction will be primarily effected for the development of the material production branches. The development of industry and agriculture will account for respectively 41-42 and 31-32 percent of the total volume of investments. The projects to be constructed and the order will be determined on the basis of need and profitability.

There are about 370 important production projects like the "Enver Hoxha" Hydroelectric Power Plant at Koman; the dam of the hydroelectric power complex at Banje, which will secure a quantity of water for the irrigation of 60,000 hectares in the country's lowland areas; plants for the production of nickel, cobalt, ferrochrome, lubricating oils, urea, sulphuric acid, and the doubling of the production of phosphatic fertilizers, and so forth. Some dozens of new mines and factories for the extraction and enrichment of chromium, copper, ferronickel, and coal will be built, in addition to the extension and reconstruction of existing ones. Other projects include the Klos-Bulqize viaduct, the chromium selection plant, and the Milot-Rreshen-Klos railroad, which will be completed.

Extensions will be made in the engineering, timber, and construction materials industry. Dozens of factories and new production lines will be expanded, reconstructed, and constructed in the light and foodstuffs industry. [paragraph continues]

A number of important irrigation projects will also be built like the Panahor reservoir, the Boville reservoir, and so forth, and the Cukas, Peqin-Kavaje, and other canals will be reconstructed. A number of schools, medical institutions, and cultural institutions will be built.

The responsibility of investors and designers must be raised, inducing them to design projects in accordance with a strict regimen of thrift, without affecting their functional aspects or working conditions.

The use of advanced methods in calculating construction costs is to be widely extended, as will the use of local and lighter materials in construction. Measures are to be adopted to considerably reduce construction costs, ensuring that these represent as low a proportion of the cost of investment in productive projects as possible. Construction schedules are to be shortened, primarily with regard to production projects, concentrating manpower and assets and using them more rationally. Designs, cost estimates, and construction sites are to be secured on time, considerable improvements are to be made in the quality of construction and installation work, and land is to be used sparingly. Tasks should be determined to raise the degree of mechanization in construction work.

4. The Development of Transportation, Posts, and Telecommunications

The total volume of commodity transportation in 1990, compared with 1985, is to increase 30-32 percent, while the volume of commodity transportation under the Ministry of Communications is to increase 34-36 percent. Priority is to be given to railroad and coastal maritime transportation, which are to increase respectively by 47-49 percent and 100 percent, while road transportation is to increase 18-20 percent.

The transportation sector should better meet the needs of the economy. Further measures are to be developed to limit parallel movements in commodity transportation, their regionalization and distribution, and to eliminate cross transportation. Transportation of commodities by cable car and simple means is to be expanded. Measures are to be adopted to constantly improve transportation indexes. Mechanization is to be increased in railroad stations and ports.

Postal and telecommunication services are to be further developed in accordance with the needs of the economy, also stipulating measures and tasks to further improve their quality.

5. On Foreign Trade

Compared with the seventh 5-year period, the volume of foreign trade during the eighth 5-year period is to increase 33-35 percent, while the increase of exports alone will be 43-45 percent.

All opportunities to increase exports and to improve their structure must be used. The constant improvement in the quality, packaging, and the labeling of export commodities is an important direction in this context. New and increasingly more profitable markets are to be found for our trade.

Measures are to be adopted to reduce imports and to always import the more essential commodities, improving their structure and ordering them on time. Increased efforts are to be made in every direction to replace imported commodities with domestic ones and to use imported commodities in accordance with a strict regimen of thrift.

The main task of foreign trade personnel is to sell export goods profitably and in good time, and to study markets and trends more thoroughly.

6. On the Rise of the Material and Cultural Standard of the Working Masses

The material and cultural standard of the urban and rural working masses is to be safeguarded and further elevated relying on the possibilities to be created by the development of the economy during the eighth 5-year period. Real per capita income in 1990 will increase 7-9 percent over 1985, the increase being 4-6 percent in the cities and 10-12 percent in the countryside. Differences between the cities and the countryside are to be further narrowed.

Compared with 1985, retail trade in the state and cooperative sector will grow 23-25 percent. The structure and quality of mass consumer commodities in the trade network is to be improved, a regular supply is to be ensured, and per capita consumption is to be increased.

The state and economic organs are to increase their care in meeting the population's demands for consumer goods in quantity, quality, and variety, and in a steady manner in the cities and countryside; the cultural standard of trade services is to be further raised and the material-technical base of the trade sector is to be further consolidated.

The further elevation of quality and of the cultural standard of services will be a major direction of work in the communal service sector, as well as an increase in the volume and variety of services. Repair work and communal work to order for the population will rise 43-45 percent in 1990, compared with 1985. The communal services carried out by the agricultural cooperatives are to be doubled.

Measures will be adopted during the eighth 5-year period to improve the housing conditions of the population. Some 85,000 apartments and houses will be built for this purpose.

The improvements in the quantity, quality, and variety of products and services should serve to better meet the purchasing power of the population with commodities and services, to strengthen monetary circulation, and to increase the purchasing power of the currency.

In the health sector, particular attention will be paid to the further qualitative improvement of medical services and to better resolving the important problems of preventive and recovery medicine, in the cities and in the countryside. The measures to improve hygiene conditions at work and elsewhere, to protect the environment against pollution, to reduce the incidence of sickness, and to protect the health of mothers and children will be further deepened. Attention is to be paid to the further elevation of the health culture of the population, and particularly, to the health education of the younger generation.

The development of education is to respond to a higher degree to the growing demands of socialist construction and is to assume more of a mass character, leading to the general elevation of the educational and cultural standard of the broad working masses.

Preschool education is to be further consolidated, particularly in the countryside. Further improvements are to be made in the extension and content of the educational material in the 8-year schools to ensure a moral, natural transition from one form to the next. Measures are to be adopted to visibly improve the efficiency of the work done in the secondary schools, particularly in the countryside, and by 1990 the proportion of pupils coming into the secondary schools from the 8-year schools is to reach 70 percent.

The higher schools should further raise the quality of training of students and should further deepen their work concerning the extension, specialization, and integration of scientific work with that of other institutions and of the state and economic organs. Post-university qualification and specialization is to be placed on sounder scientific bases.

The qualitative standard of cultural and artistic activity is to be raised and further extended in order to serve the revolutionary tempering and education of our new man. The aim must be to ensure stability and variety in this activity, as well as its productivity and efficiency.

The great problems confronting society, the struggle of the masses in building socialism, and the progressive men of our time are to be reflected in literary and artistic creativity.

Particular attention is to be paid to the development and dissemination of culture in the countryside. Initiatives are to be stimulated in order to enrich the material base and the establishment of cultural centers.

In physical culture and sports, more rapid progress is to be made in the direction of making these a massive phenomenon and in raising their qualitative standard through the application of more advanced norms and the training of sportsmen with new methods. Major attention is to be paid to physical education in the schools and to the training of teams from early youth.

7. On the Development of Science and the Application of Advanced Knowledge in Production

Scientific work is to be further extended and deepened to achieve a qualitative growth in studies and designs, to achieve a higher degree of fruitfulness, and to become a great direct productive force, and with the aim of tackling the economic problems in breadth and width.

The major scientific forces are to be centered primarily on the application of contemporary scientific achievements, on the perfecting of existing technologies, and on the introduction of knowledge and technology, in conformity with our country's conditions. The development of science and knowledge is to be closely linked to and is to better serve the various branches of the economy and culture. Scientific work is to particularly influence the growth of production efficiency in the major sectors of the economy, on the basis of a better knowledge and utilization of the country's natural resources. It must serve the implementation of the tasks of the eighth 5-year period and open up new avenues for the country's future development.

The social sciences are to profoundly and more completely reflect the history and culture of the people, to generalize the experience of the revolution and of socialist construction, to competently tackle current problems in particular, and to throw light on the future.

Economic thinking is to tackle its tasks precisely, in order to present timely, optimal, and feasible solutions to a considerable number of problems concerning the rational utilization of society's potential, and to precede with socioeconomic processes. An increase in the advisory and operative force of economic thinking and logic is required everywhere.

The assistance of the basic sciences, which are essential to the development of applied sciences and technical progress, is to be increased. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to aim for a broader, more complex participation by the various sciences, applying advanced study and research methods, better attracting the broad mass of production specialists in study and design work, and better utilizing the existing material-technical base.

8. On Raising the Efficiency of the Economy and Increasing Financial Resources

The efficiency of the economy is to be raised everywhere, and an increase in financial resources is to be ensured through the implementation of comprehensive measures to strengthen the regimen of thrift in material production and other social activities.

The constant reduction of production and distribution expenditure is to be ensured and viability [rentabiliteti] is to be increased in every cell and unit of the economy. The planning and checking of live and materialized labor expenditures is to be perfected. Measures are to be implemented everywhere to achieve considerable savings in the utilization of raw and other materials through the reduction of norms. This is to be achieved through structural improvements in production, the implementation of the achievements of science and technology, and the broad dissemination of advanced experience. This is to ensure the increase in the coefficients of the valuable utilization of raw industrial and agricultural materials, the lightening of products and constructions, the reduction of waste, the widespread utilization of technological waste, and so forth.

Compared with 1985, social labor productivity in 1990 is to increase 8-10 percent, ensuring 43 percent of the increase in the social product. The full employment of new manpower is to be harmonized with the tasks concerning increased productivity in industry, construction, and other branches of the economy.

All material, organizational, technical, and social factors are to be activated to raise the social productivity of labor. For this purpose, in addition to the full utilization of existing production capacities, measures are to be adopted to improve the knowledge and technology of production and to raise the degree of mechanization. Priority is to be given to those branches where live labor occupies a relatively high proportion and to those districts where manpower resources are insufficient.

In order to achieve a considerable change in the quality of products, construction, and services, a scientific production discipline is to be applied everywhere and control is to be strengthened at all stages of the production process on the basis of the demands of technical standards and conditions, increasing and extending their demands for increasingly higher quality. The improvement of quality is to be considered as the most important method of raising the efficiency of the social product. The internal and external trade organs are to increase their role in and influence on production in order to prevent the production of commodities of unsuitable quality and slow-moving commodities.

Economic and financial management is to be perfected in every call and financial control through banks is to be tightened to ensure that every enterprise and agricultural cooperative should secure its own accumulation and accumulation for society through its income. Measures to eliminate losses are to be developed, these being a negative phenomenon with consequences concerning the growth rate of accumulation.

A socialist attitude toward social property is to be strengthened through greater educational and persuasive work with the working people and the further strengthening of measures for its administration and protection in every call and at every level.

The preventive role of financial control for the administration of socialist property; the elimination of damage, misuse, and waste; and careful expenditure, particularly in the nonproductive sphere, is to be increased.

The efficiency of the organizational and managerial work of the state and economic organs is to be raised, struggling persistently against manifestations of empiricism, unilateralism, and globalism, and the material and financial aspects of production are to be better coordinated. The method and style of work is to be further revolutionized to better respond to the fervor and enthusiasm of the working people, relying more broadly on the line of the masses and on support for revolutionary initiatives and in the innovative movement. Socialist competition is to be further vitalized to increase production and its efficiency.

On this basis, the total national income in 1990, compared with 1985, is to increase 37-39 percent and the overall state financial expenditure is to be increased 31-33 percent.

9. The Further Improvement of Socialist Production Relations

The active role of socialist production relations in the country's overall socioeconomic development on the road of socialism and in strengthening the education of our new man with the norms of communist morality is to be increased.

The social nature of socialist property is to be raised to a higher level in its two forms, state and cooperative property, by increasing the level of the concentration, specialization, and cooperation of production and through the constant strengthening of group property in the countryside, primarily through the resources of the agricultural cooperatives themselves, as well as with the assistance of the socialist state. The priority intensification area is to be further consolidated and extended with the participation of the state in order to increase production and the efficiency of investments.

The initiative to keep small herds of livestock at brigade level is to be broadly implemented and supported and other internal reserves are to be better utilized to supply the cooperativist peasantry with livestock and agricultural produce, with the aim of ensuring that every district, economic unit, and village should meet its own needs through these products.

Measures are also to be implemented to improve distribution relations, particularly those forms of labor remuneration in accordance with the quantity, quality, and material production expenditure. Forms of remuneration are to be used, which stimulate the constant increase of the social product, particularly in the main branches of the economy and with regard to export products, and the creative and innovative thinking that furthers technical and scientific progress in production is to be stimulated materially.

Exchange relations are to be further improved and economic links between the cities and the countryside, between working class and the cooperativist peasantry, are to be strengthened. For this purpose, the economic instruments in the relations between the state and the agricultural cooperatives are to be used always correctly and efficiently, and the direct collection of agricultural products from the field is to be further extended.

The organization and planned management of the economy is to be raised to a higher scientific level, particularly in enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, these being the basic cells of our economy. [paragraph continues]

In the field of planning, measures are to be adopted to extend the independent operation of agricultural units. Economic methods are to be used more efficiently in the planned management of the economy, appreciating and using more widely the economic categories of socialism, costs, viability [rentabiliteti], finances, credits, the net centralized state income, the net income in enterprises, and so forth.

The AWP Central Committee calls on the workers class; the cooperativist peasantry; the people's intelligentsia; the communists, cadres, and specialists; all party and mass organizations; and all state and economic organs, to consider the discussion of the draft directives for the drafting of the Eighth 5-Year Plan as a great popular action with a profound political, ideological, economic, and social substance. This discussion, based on the teachings of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha, should serve to uncover and place in the service of the economy new reserves and possibilities, which are constantly created by our socialist economy, in order to improve production levels, the pace and proportions of economic development, and the economic and financial indicators, and to strengthen our entire socialist socioeconomic system.

The broad and active participation of the working masses of the cities and of the countryside in the discussion of the draft directives should serve to raise their enthusiasm and the degree of their mobilization, to undertake revolutionary initiatives and actions for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1986 plan.

The AWP Central Committee expresses its full confidence that the working masses, under the leadership of the party led by Comrade Ramiz Alia, will crown this great popular action with success in order to go to the Ninth AWP Congress and the 45th anniversary of the founding of the AWP with new victories and achievements, furthering the cause of the revolution and socialist construction in Albania with unprecedented fervor.

The AWP Central Committee Plenum

Tirana, 28 June 1986

DYULGEROV SPEAKS AT SOVIET FRIENDSHIP RALLY

AU151324 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 9 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, at a Bulgarian-Soviet friendship rally in Plovdiv on 8 July in honor of the visiting delegation of the USSR All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, headed by Stephan Shalayev, chairman of the Central Council]

[Text] Dear Comrade Shalayev, dear Soviet guests, citizens of Plovdiv,

We have gathered at this friendship rally to celebrate the glorious and eternal, unextinguishable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. Our meetings with Russian and Soviet people have always been festive occasions, filled with deep emotion for us. This is so because such meetings are celebrations of our peoples' close family ties and our international fraternity. Today's meeting again can be so described. We are meeting here, on the hill of victory, where the legendary "Alyosha" monument stands on eternal guard, watching over our country.

Dear Comrade Shalayev, dear Soviet guests, on behalf of the working people in Bulgaria I welcome you most sincerely in the ancient and eternally young city of Plovdiv. The visit of the Soviet Trade Union delegation is a splendid occasion for us to express once more our feelings of pride at having such glorious friends and brothers, as you, our pride at marching side by side with you along the common communist path. You are the representatives and emissaries of millions of Soviet working people, you represent the great country, which was entrusted by history with the difficult task of being the first builder of the new world of socialism and of bearing the greatest responsibility for the future of this new socialist world. There is no other nation in this world that has contributed so much to the progress of mankind, at the cost of unprecedented sacrifices.

The development of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is the general line of the BCP, the core of its April policy. This policy line is being consistently implemented, it is conducted in a firm and unswerving manner. This is a fruitful policy for our society, a policy that is a valuable asset of the workers class, of the working people, of the entire Bulgarian nation. Wherever you go in our country, you will come across the constructive and innovative strength of Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation. There is no industrial center or large enterprise in our country that has been created without Soviet participation, or Soviet assistance. Everything that determines the image of contemporary Bulgaria is connected with the Soviet Union, it is the result of scientific-technical and economic cooperation between our two countries. The most progressive areas of the economy -- such as machine building, the power supply, the chemical, and metallurgical industries -- are considered as the most important in this connection. The production branches that are most strongly linked with the stimulation of scientific-technical progress, such as electronics, nuclear energy, automated conveyor belt lines, and systems, play a leading role in this respect.

Since the middle of the seventies our cooperation entered the stage of all-round drawing together. The current period is an epoch in which economic and intellectual life in both countries are developing at the same pace; they belong to one and the same organism, and are subject to one and the same blood circulation. Cooperation encompasses all spheres of life, it is becoming increasingly dynamic, it directly involved millions of working people. [paragraph continues]

The forms of joint work are further developing and becoming more and more varied. Here are the scales and rates of speed of our economic relations: the trade between the two countries during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period amounted to 13.5 billion leva, during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period it increased to 29 billion leva, and during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period it attained 50 billion leva, while an increase to 70 billion leva is envisaged for the period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Some 56 percent of our exports are delivered to the Soviet Union and this places our small country, Bulgaria, third among the USSR's trade partners. We obtain overwhelming party of the machines, raw materials, and scientific-technical assistance for Bulgaria is growing. Our integration in science and technical progress is expanding.

The Long-Term Program on the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Up to 2000, which was signed by the Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev in 1985, opens vast opportunities for our further, comprehensive drawing together. Through the implementation of this program we are accomplishing a transition to new forms of integration. Soviet-Bulgarian scientific-production trusts of a new type have already been established and are in operation. These are enterprises with tremendous opportunities for scientific-research, drafting-designing and marketing activities.

Tremendous work is being accomplished both in our country and in the Soviet Union today as regards the implementation of the decisions adopted at the 13th BCP Congress and at the 27th CPSU Congress. Thorough changes are being implemented. The goal of such changes is to accelerate socioeconomic development, to achieve new rates by expanding the scientific-technical revolution and perfecting the methods of administration and management. The development of socialist integration is a powerful accelerator of these processes because the tasks we are assigning ourselves can be successively and promptly resolved only with the joint efforts of the scientific-technical and economic potential of the socialist countries.

It is truly a period of far-reaching changes, this epoch in which we live, comrades. We are facing the historic necessity of achieving a qualitatively new state of society. This is, above all, connected with the drastic reorganization of the material-technical base of socialism, with its technological rearmament. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov says, as a country, and as a nation we must powerfully master the scientific-technical revolution, because the logic of our era is unmistakable and inexorable, socialism has no future without all this.

That is why our party has made the scientific-technical revolution a strategy of development. Only on this basis will we be able to build up a highly effective economy, only on this basis will we be able to achieve our social goals, to march side by side with the developed countries, to actively participate in the international division of labor, and more fully to satisfy the people's needs. Only on this basis will the tremendous economic, social, and human advantages of socialism appear and its attraction for the working people throughout the world increase.

This is the present task that has been assigned to everyone. The mastering and application of the greatest achievements of science and technical progress are becoming the basic criterion for the way in which the leaders, specialists, and workers are understanding their duties, for the way in which they contribute to the progress of their individual enterprises and of society as a whole, as well as for their own advancement. Any other criterion is inapplicable and unsuitable, it is outdated and belongs to the past. Everywhere in our country work is expanding on a large scale for the practical implementation of the scientific-technical policy conducted by the party. Numerous scientific and production collectives are involved in this great initiative. New forms of linking science to production are emerging and the initiative as well as the creative spirit of the working people are expanding. [paragraph continues]

The experience of the Plovdiv citizens is a good example in this respect. The initiatives that are being implemented in your okrug present original and effective solutions. On the basis of the "Technology-90" program developed in this okrug, you are now engaged in the innovation of production in all economic organizations and enterprises. The scientific-production collectives that have been established, the technological centers created for the development and transfer of advanced technologies, for the prompt application of scientific achievements, as well as the efficient forms for mass-technical creativity are strong incentives for practical work for the technological innovation of production. The things that are being accomplished in Plovdiv okrug demonstrate the businesslike approach of the leading and management organs, and of all working people, as regards the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 13th BCP Congress.

The new methods of administration and management are playing a role of the utmost importance in the reorganization which we are engaged in. An extensive reform is taking place in our country in the management and operation of the national economy. The essence and goal of this reorganization is the effort to involve millions of working people, who, motivated by their own interests, must become directly engaged in the efficient utilization of technical equipment, materials, and manpower, in the use of all available resources. They must engage in the application of innovations, in the management of production and social development. This is a reform which replaced the former methods of management and administration by economic methods and means, a reform which places the relations in the social production process upon other scales.

From the economic point of view this is a change that gives more independence to the economic organizations and enterprises and makes the workers collectives truly responsible for the results of their activities, which stimulates them for better achievements. From the political point of view this is a change which contributes to the democratization of economic management and creates prerequisites for a transition to the working people's self-management.

These, comrades, are the glorious tasks we have to resolve. This is the difficult reorganization we are engaged in. However, no one should think that this will be accomplished easily and promptly. It is true that we do not have much time, but it commits us even more to act with great energy, resolve, and consistency. The difficulties are great, they are difficulties of all kinds, and can be found everywhere. They exist in the management organs, many of which have merged with outdated methods of work, they pertain to the search for the most efficient mechanisms in motivating the interests of the working people and in expanding the initiatives of millions of workers. The difficulties also pertain to the insufficient training of the collectives and of the working people as regards their ability to assume the responsibilities of self-management.

The role and obligations of the trade unions are very important as regards the implementation of the aforementioned changes. Scientific-technical revolution, and self-management, will both become reality only under one condition -- when the workers collectives most actively get involved and directly participate in them. This, precisely, is the basic task of the Bulgarian trade unions -- to train the working people, to involve them in active work for the technological reorganization of production, for the consistent application of new management and administrative methods.

In these new political and socioeconomic conditions, which are now being created both in Bulgaria and in the Soviet Union, the requirements as regards our cooperation with the Soviet trade unions are strongly increasing and changing. We must use all opportunities which this cooperation makes available to us for the solution of topical development problems.

We are unmistakably aware of the fact that Bulgarian-Soviet trade union cooperation must be filled with qualitatively new substance, in order to make it actively contribute to the implementation of revolutionary ideas and to the implementation of our parties' decisions. The main thing is to make everything that is new in scientific-technical progress, in management methods, and in social activities, in ideological and professional training, accessible to the working people. We must now attach primary importance to the work of joint enterprises and joint collectives of scientists and specialists, we must further develop the direct links between enterprises and scientific-technical organizations. An exceptionally important element in our cooperation is the duty to fulfill our contractual commitments at a regular pace, as regards deliveries based on production-sharing, to improve the quality of the production delivered to the Soviet Union, so that it may conform to world standards, and to create models of advanced achievements.

Comrades, under the circumstances of this complicated contemporary world, there is one problem that prevails over all other problems -- namely the problem of the preservation and consolidation of peace. Peace, actually, becomes the synonym of life, because war in our present epoch means the annihilation of the earth, it means the destruction of mankind. This threat is real and close. The imperialists are quite consciously and openly pushing mankind and the world toward annihilation. This becomes quite obvious through the unprecedented inflation of military expenditures, through the programs for the militarization of outer space, through the policy of confrontation conducted by the United States and by their allies, a policy of exacerbating the international atmosphere, a policy of neoglobalism.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are devoting tremendous efforts to accomplish a drastic change in this development of the international situation. They are conducting an active peace policy, which is in conformity with the aspirations of peoples throughout the world. The Soviet program for the liquidation of nuclear weapons by the end of the century, the proposals to eliminate medium-range missiles in Europe and to eliminate the danger of chemical weapons, the efforts to avert the militarization of outer space, and to reduce armaments in Europe, the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests -- all these efforts are realistic and reliable methods for the rescue of mankind from the nightmare of war. This policy of peace enjoys the ardent support of nations and of working people, they consider it their salvation and their future. They react to the warmongering policy of imperialism with mass resistance, which involves all countries and continents, which is becoming a powerful movement of our epoch. The Bulgarian working people represent an active and effective force of peace. Their will embodies the peace-loving policy of our country, which is contributing to the consolidation of the power of the socialist community, to understanding and security in Europe and throughout the world, to good-neighborly relations and cooperation in the Balkan. We stand side by side with our Soviet brothers in the front ranks of the antiwar struggle and we strongly believe that with the common efforts of the socialist countries, of the democratic and progressive movements, with the efforts of all nations, peace will be preserved.

Long live the glorious Soviet Union -- the chief mainstay of peace, democracy, and socialism throughout the world!

Let the invigorating Bulgarian-Soviet friendship live for ever!

Long live peace!

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH GDR END, PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD151828 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1110 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jul (ADN) -- The GDR and Bulgaria will continue to deepen their economic and scientific-technological cooperation. A corresponding protocol was signed by the leaders of the delegations to the 22nd conference of the GDR-Bulgaria joint economic committee, Deputy Premiers Horst Soelle and Kiril Zarev, which ended its 2-day meeting in Sofia on Tuesday.

During his stay in Sofia, Horst Soelle was received by the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Bulgarian Prime Minister Georgi Atanasov, for a friendly talk. During the talk, both interlocutors praised the high level of bilateral relations. They held an exchange of views on the future development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between both countries.

This focused on the level achieved in and the tasks for the further implementation of the "Main Aims For the Expansion and Deepening of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation and For the Further Development of Socialist Economic Integration Between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Period up to 1990 and Prospects Beyond Then" signed by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, and by the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, Todor Zhivkov, in June 1983 as well as the agreement between the prime ministers of both states of October 1985. It was noted in agreement that further progress was made in the implementation of these fundamental tasks.

Further conditions for the expansion of economic and scientific-technological relations between the GDR and Bulgaria were created with the coordination of the national economic plans and the conclusion of the trade agreement for the period 1986 to 1990.

The economic committee discussed the further tasks with the aim of primarily supporting the comprehensive intensification of the national economies of both countries.

There was detailed discussion of the key tasks in bilateral scientific-technological cooperation. Measures were taken in accordance with the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of the CEMA member states up to the year 2000 to intensify further the cooperation in the field of the key technologies, for example in biotechnology, in robot equipment and in flexible manufacturing systems.

Both sides agreed to speed up the work existing and conclude new specialization and cooperation agreements. This affects areas of machine tool and processing machinery construction, areas of electrical engineering and electronics, metallurgical as well as open cast mining and cement plant.

The economic committee noted the further stable and dynamic development in bilateral trade relations. The value of reciprocal goods supplies exceeded R1 billion in 1985 for the first time. A further increase in trade turnover was agreed for 1986. In this connection the economic committee also discussed questions of cooperation in the fields of internal trade and consumer goods trade.

SFRY ECONOMIC EXHIBITION ENDS, CONTRACT SIGNED

AU151348 Sofia BTA in English 1622 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 11 (BTA) -- The economic exhibition of Bosnia and Hercegovina, at which 27 firms from that Yugoslav Republic were represented, was closed here yesterday. The participating companies are operating in the fields of mechanical engineering, electronics, the chemical, automotive, and light industries.

The chairman of the chamber of the economy of this Republic assessed highly the business talks held during the exhibition and the agreements reached.

A contract was signed between the Bratstvo Company and the Bulgarian Investmash on the joint production of chain tractors. Other contracts were signed in the fields of electronics, mining and electrical technology.

The Yugoslav economist noted the need to develop modern forms of economic operation through the use of joint marketing, industrial and techno-scientific cooperation.

The two countries' business circles share the view that events such as this exhibition help promote the trade between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The trade exchange between the two countries is expected to reach 2 billion 3000 million dollars which is 53 per cent more than the figures for the preceding period.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONSULTATIONS HELD IN VIENNA

AU151942 Sofia BTA in English 1824 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Vienna, July 15 (BTA) -- Political consultations between the Foreign Ministries of Bulgaria and Austria were held here on July 14 and 15, 1986. The two ministries were represented by Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and Mr Heribert Tschofen, head of the Political Department of the Austrian Foreign Ministry.

The participants in the talks noted with satisfaction that the Bulgaro-Austrian relations are developing in the traditional spirit of friendship and cooperation and they they correspond to the interests of the two countries and are to the benefit of peace in Europe and world-wide. It was stressed that the high level meetings between the two states also played an important role in this respect.

Emphasis was put on the great significance of the constructive proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member-states for the strengthening of peace and security on the continent.

Mr Lyuben Gotsev briefed his guest on Bulgaria's foreign policy directed at strengthening the positive trends of development of the relations between the Balkan states and emphasized upon the importance of the initiatives to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The consultations took place in a spirit of friendship and constructiveness, characteristic also of the relations between the two states.

EMERGENCY AID SENT TO SRV, CUBA, GHANA

AU151835 Sofia BTA in English 1630 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 15 (BTA) -- Care of the Bulgarian Red Cross, the National Peace and Solidarity Fund has sent relief aid to some developing countries. Deliveries of medicines, food, school aids and fabrics are addressed to the Central Committee of Vietnam's Fatherland Front. The population of Cuba, affected by the "Kate" hurricane, and the National Committee of the People's Defence Committee in Ghana will receive food and clothing.

BCP CC CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF LE DUAN

AU141256 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jul 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV].

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the Bulgarian communists and the entire Bulgarian people we express to the CPV Central Committee, the Permanent Committee of the National Assembly, the Government of the SRV, and the fraternal Vietnamese people most sincere condolences on the heavy loss -- the death of Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

The Bulgarian Communists and the entire working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria know Comrade Le Duan as a fierce patriot and revolutionary, and a noted constructor of socialism on Vietnamese soil.

Le Duan's life was most closely connected with the struggle of the Vietnamese people for national and social liberation, and for the victory of socialism in Vietnam. Combat collaborator of Ho Chi Minh, Le Duan has a significant share in the historic victories of the Vietnamese people against the French colonizers and the American aggressors.

Under the leadership of the CPV Central Committee led by Le Duan the Vietnamese people, actively supported by the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, achieved remarkable successes in constructing the material-technical basis of socialism in Vietnam, and in defending the country against the attacks of imperialism.

Le Duan made a great personal contribution in developing and conducting the CPV course, which corresponds to the aspirations of the Vietnamese people for a peaceful and happy life, and for freedom and independence. This course is expressed in the friendship with the USSR and the countries of the socialist community, in the striving to develop mutual understanding and cooperation among the peoples in the Asia-Pacific region, and in Vietnam's active participation in the movement of the nonaligned countries.

His merits for strengthening the unity of the fraternal socialist countries, and developing friendship and cooperation between the CPV and the BCP and between the SRV and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are remarkable. With his long-lasting revolutionary activity, devoted to constructing a peaceful, united and independent Vietnam, the glorious son of the heroic Vietnamese people and noted figure of the international communist and workers movement, Le Duan, won the respect of his people and all peoples struggling for peace, justice, democracy, and social progress.

Joining the Vietnamese people in their sorrow caused by the heavy loss, we again express our readiness to strengthen Bulgarian-Vietnamese friendship also in future. Please convey our deepest condolences also to the family and relatives of the deceased.

BENO RECEIVES CPSU'S SECRETARY RAZUMOVSKIY

LD152153 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Georgiy Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

They exchanged information on the activity of the fraternal parties in implementing the conclusions of 27th CPSU Congress and 17th CPCZ Congress, the forms and methods of party work in securing the implementation of the resolutions of the congress.

DEPUTY PREMIER GERLE RECEIVES USSR'S STROGANOV

LD152156 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] In Prague today Deputy Federal Premier Ladislav Gerle and Genrikh Stroganov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, discussed cooperation in machine building and nuclear power production. They also discussed issues connected with the preparation and scientific-technical relations between associations, enterprises, and organizations and the main principles of founding of joint associations, enterprises, and collectives and their activity.

JOINT CZECHOSLOVAK-VENEZUELAN COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AU151133 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The following Czechoslovak-Venezuelan Communique was adopted in conclusion of the official visit paid to CSSR by Simon Alberto Consalvi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Venezuela:

Simon Alberto Consalvi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Venezuela, paid an official visit to the CSSR on 6-10 July 1986 at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs.

During his stay, Venezuela's minister of foreign affairs was received by CSSR President Gustav Husak and by Premier Lubomir Strougal.

The talks between the two ministers were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The ministers discussed the issues of Czechoslovak-Venezuelan relations and exchanged views on the problems of the current international situation.

The two ministers appreciated with gratification the favorable development of bilateral relations, which have become further consolidated and dynamized especially following the conclusion of the trade agreement between the CSSR and the Republic of Venezuela which was signed on 30 January 1986 in Caracas.

They expressed their conviction that economic and technological cooperation and the trade between the two countries will continue to develop successfully on the basis of an even balance and mutual benefit. In this connection they came to an agreement on the need to speedily convene a session of the mixed commission.

The also exchanged views on the further development of cultural contacts between the two countries, above all by making use of the agreement on cultural cooperation which was signed on 25 October 1983.

The two ministers expressed the conviction that all states should adhere to the principles and aims of the UN Charter; and stressed the need to consolidate the United Nations so that it would consistently fulfill its role for the benefits of peace, solidarity, and cooperation between nations.

The two ministers stressed their governments' resolve to contribute to detente in the world, and to resolving the existing conflicts exclusively by means of dialogue and negotiations. They reaffirmed their conviction that all regional or world problems can be resolved by peaceful means.

They expressed their serious concern over the tense international situation and spoke in favor of halting the armament race, particularly in nuclear armament. They underscored the importance of effective negotiations, aimed at achieving disarmament agreements which would ensure a more secure and stable world. In this respect they pointed out the essential need for an agreement banning all nuclear tests, as well as for an agreement on the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes. They also spoke in favor of the essential need to liquidate chemical arms. They stated that armaments races require immense resources which could be used, among other things, also for financing economic and social plans of the developing countries.

In this connection Bohuslav Chnoupek supplied detailed information on the joint initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states, particularly on the results of the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee.

The ministers confirmed that their countries unambiguously reject all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination and condemn the practices of apartheid. They again expressed solidarity with the people of Namibia, and their support for the fight which it is conducting for achieving independence. They underscored the essential need for unpostponable, joint, and effective actions of the international community in order to force the Republic of South Africa to end its illegal occupation of Namibia.

The two sides condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and agreed on the essential need for international cooperation aimed at its elimination.

The Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs supplied information on the activity of the Contadora and the auxiliary groups with regard to the situation in Central America. The two ministers agreed that it is necessary to overcome the Central American crisis exclusively by peaceful means. In this context Minister Chnoupek expressed high appreciation of Venezuela's activity in the Contadora Group and again expressed the Czechoslovak government's support for the positive steps undertaken by this group for a peaceful solution and understanding in Central American.

In appraising the international situation, the two ministers pointed out with concern the serious problem of foreign debts, the falling prices of most raw materials, and the policy of protectionism. They confirmed their resolve to grant full support to the efforts aimed at achieving international economic relations based on justice, equality, and cooperation among the peoples.

They assessed the possibilities of further expanding the mutual dialogue and relations between Czechoslovakia and Venezuela; and in this connection they agreed to carry out periodical consultations on the level of deputy ministers of foreign affairs.

Simon Alberto Consalvi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Venezuela, expressed thanks for the friendly and cordial reception accorded to him during his stay in the country and invited Czechoslovakia's minister of foreign affairs to visit Venezuela. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CUBAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

Talks with Obzina

LD151213 Prague CTK in English 1708 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Prague, July 14 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development Jaromir Obzina recieved here today a delegation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee headed by its Secretary Jaime Crombet.

They exchanged experiments from and views on a wide range of problems concerning cooperation in science, technology and the economy and spoke about the main lines of development of science and technology in their countries, focusing on the promotion of contacts in these spheres and development of new forms of economic cooperation.

The Cuban party delegation was also recieved today by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban who briefed the guests on the organization and management of Czechoslovak foreign trade and its tasks in the 1986-1990 period. The guests were especially interested in Czechoslovak experiences in the application of economic tools of management in external economic relations.

Received by Sramek

LD151857 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] In Prague today Frantisek Sramek, deputy Czech premier and chairman of the Czech Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development, received Jaime Crombet, secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

The two representatives briefed each other on implementation of the conclusions of the Cuban and Czechoslovak party congresses. They underlined the importance of applying science and technology in the fulfillment of economic tasks in their respective countries, and they also discussed the work of the Czechoslovak-Cuban Friendship Committee.

EDITORIAL STRESSES NEED FOR IMPROVED QUALITY

AU141432 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Concentrating on Quality Indexes"]

[Text] As was reported in the press, last week the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government assessed the draft 5-year plans for the development of the national economy and scientific-technical development for the years 1986-90, as well as the draft state executive plans for next year. After the draft plans are complemented on the basis of suggestions, the entire set of plans will be submitted for discussion to the Federal Assembly. The draft plans express the demands of the 17th CPCZ Congress for an acceleration of the CSSR's social and economic development.

Although the precise texts of the above plans will not be known until the autumn, none of the enterprises or organizations may, or can, wait for this. This year's tasks in the production sphere are well known; and the entire course of the 17th CPCZ Congress has clearly shown what our national economy can expect in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. It is necessary to establish the prerequisites that are necessary for this from the very beginning.

However, the course of the fulfillment of this year's tasks to date indicates that so far not all requirements of the plan are being fulfilled and ensured with sufficient attention and effort. On the one hand we are on the whole successfully achieving the quantitative indexes; but on the other hand we are devoting far less attention to ensuring the qualitative indexes, such as for instance the growth of labor productivity and the reduction of production consumption, although their significance is undoubtedly fundamental for realizing the long-term strategy of social and economic development. Moreover, they represent the basic condition for achieving a radical change in the intensification of the national economy toward a more dynamic and efficient creation of resources.

A struggle is currently taking place between the old and the new way of thinking and approaching the solution of long-term and also topical problems, a struggle in which the inertia of the preceding long period continues to prevail in a considerable number of enterprises, but also in higher economic units, and both in management and in planning. In the ensuing clash it is impossible to reach a compromise and it is therefore unacceptable to expect the old method of production management to ensure the desirable creation of means which are essential for further improving the people's living standards, for realizing our intentions in the modernization of the production-technical base, and for resolving both the external economic relations, as well as those which are essential for consolidating the country's defense ability.

It is possible to realize the intentions of the 17th Congress solely by enforcing new approaches to the growth of the creation of our national income, the rate of which is set at 3.5 percent. This presumes that we will also ensure in new ways the increase of labor productivity and the decrease of production consumption. This requires that we energetically support the scientific-technical development and the speedy implementation of its knowledge in practice.

Does the current practice in our enterprises and organizations correspond to this?

One can name a number of them to show where this is being successfully accomplished, or at least purposefully and honestly attempted. But the tasks following the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan are so urgent that it is essential to link the entire production sphere without exception with the intensification process. And we must stress again that it is supremely urgent to do this without any procrastination or marking time. One thing is certain above all else: The plans cannot be, and therefore will not be, any less demanding; no part of the current demands may be dropped; one must rather count on their becoming even more progressive.

In order to create the desirable prerequisites one must carry out significant structural changes -- interbranch ones, but also intrabranh and intasector ones. What is the aim of the structural changes in favor of the processing branches mentioned above? They are primarily aimed at gradually cutting down the production's demands on materials, raw materials, energy, and investments; at strengthening the export abilities of our economy; and at better satisfying the needs of the domestic market in terms of quality. It is already sufficiently known that on the one hand we have a demand for a striking growth of the share of engineering in industrial production, while at the same time the electrical engineering industry is charged with ensuring the highest dynamics; and on the other hand we have a gradually decreasing share of fuel and energy branches, of metallurgy, of the chemical industry, and of the production of building materials.

The intra-enterprise structural changes, for instance in fuels and energy, are counting on a growing production of electric power from nuclear resources; metallurgy is counting on an increasing share of high-grade steel; and chemistry on the development of its small-volume and sophisticated components and of pharmaceutical production. However, the current approach to ensuring the above tasks is not quite satisfactory. Thus, for instance, the metallurgical production is counting on a negligible decrease of overall production and on an insignificant increase of top-quality production, although a more marked progress in the two productions would undoubtedly lead to final products of a higher quality. These examples, and there are others, can prove that we are not so much concerned with the economy of a single branch as with a far more significant impact on improving the quality of production in the processing branches.

The intensification of the national economy must be understood not only from the viewpoint of quality indexes, but also from the viewpoint of qualitative ones, and that in first place. In brief, intensification does not mean producing more at any price; it means producing more efficiently, profitably, thriftily, and in better quality. The thing is that a high quality and a smaller quantity of production should satisfy the present and future needs of society in a better and more comprehensive manner. This applies to all branches of national economy without exception.

This can be achieved only by means of a high quality of all work, of all activity. This is one of the essential conditions for accelerating socioeconomic development. The realization of this conduction totally depends on the people; even the best material-technical prerequisites cannot yield the desired results without the well-considered, rational, and innovationist activity of the people.

That is why one so often speaks of the need for a new way of thinking and of how essential it is to have new approaches. The need to speed up socioeconomic development forces us to search for new ways of uncovering reserves. The intensification factors exist not only in places where there is new machinery or technology, but in every workplace. One of the factors of the new ways of thinking and of new approaches is precisely the ability to find these factors and to make use of them. And if it becomes obvious in the fulfillment of the tasks of this year's plan that work is not succeeding in some place, then this is due -- apart from other things -- to the fact that the economic managers have not rid themselves of old approaches to the solution of problems and are still ruled by inertia; and to the fact that they believe that nothing can be improved without submitting new demands for imports or investments.

In discussing the draft Eighth 5-Year Plan, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government stressed that one of the decisive prerequisites for achieving the set goals is to improve management and organizational work, to thoroughly acquaint oneself with the demanding tasks of the plan, and to discuss their realization with all working people. At the same time they underscored the essential need to concentrate attention on the fulfillment of this year's tasks, particularly in the quality indexes.

As the saying goes, all's well that ends well. However, in order that the Eighth 5-Year Plan may end well, a great deal depends on how it begins this year. None of the tasks may remain unfulfilled; none of the possibilities may remain unused. All the efforts of the economic managers must be aimed at this; it is toward this that we must orient the broad development of the working people's activity and initiative, aimed particularly at achieving high efficiency and thrift.

REPORT ON CPCZ CONTROL, AUDIT COMMISSION MEETING

AU160754 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Jul 86 p 1

[CTK report: "CPCZ's Central Control and Audit Commission Meetings; Implementing More Effective Methods of Work"]

[Text] The third session of the CPCZ's Control and Audit Commission was held in Prague yesterday [1 July]. The meeting was presided over by the commission's chairman, Jaroslav Hajn.

The commission discussed a report on a review of how communist ranking personnel and the party organization at the CSSR Ministry of Electrotechnical Industry have been fulfilling the resolutions of the 8th and the 10th sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee, particularly from the viewpoint of scientific-technical development and capital construction.

From the report it arose that the volume of the sector's production substantially increased in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The production of computer, control, investment, and consumer electronics increased in particular. This has created conditions for a more extensive utilization of electronics and microelectronics in the national economy.

At the same time, the check revealed the need to improve the work on the concept of the electrotechnical industry's development, to more markedly concentrate means and resources on resolving tasks connected with technical development, and on modernizing and restructuring the production base. This requires a considerable improvement in the planning, management, and control activity of the ministry's ranking personnel, a more exacting assessment of proposed solutions, deeper coordination between individual sectors and branches, increased responsibility, and a comprehensive and specific evaluation of the results that are being achieved, including drawing conclusions from the nonfulfillment of tasks.

In the party organization it also is necessary to implement more effective methods and forms of work; and by a critical and specific assessment of results that are being achieved in the fulfillment of party and economic tasks at meetings of the all-plant committee, and membership and committee meetings of the CPCZ primary organization, to help to improve the activity of the ministry's apparatus.

The further dynamic development of the electronics industry requires much more flexibility in creating the necessary conditions also in other branches that ensure, in particular, the required materials and components for production, technical and investment development, or are to participate in the solution of the electronic industry's development.

The commission further dealt with an analysis of appeals against party punishment, dealt with by the CPCZ's Control and Audit Commissions in 1985, reviewed selected sectors of the CPCZ press enterprises' management, and reviewed how letters were dealt with by the editorial office of the ZIVOT STRANY periodical.

REPORT ON CSSR CIVIL DEFENSE ANNIVERSARY

Official on Radiation Shelters

AU141314 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jul 86 p 2

[Interview given by Colonel Jozef Kovacik, chief of staff of the Civil Defense of the Slovak Socialist Republic, to Bratislava PRAVDA Staff Journalist Bernard Rostecky "On the Occasion of the 35th Anniversary of the Founding of CSSR Civil Defense": "The Civil Defense Creed: To Guard Peaceful Mornings;" place and date of interview not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Rostecky] Civil defense represents a highly organized system, which continuously develops in accordance with latest knowledge. To get a better idea of civil defense, could you briefly sketch its development?

[Kovacik] At the time of its founding, civil defense was built with a view to protection against conventional weapons and poisonous combat devices. It ensured protection against massive aerial bombardment. Emphasis was put on important cities and factories. Gradually, a transition was made from the local, fixed-point approach to the real solution of the protection of the entire CSSR territory against all types of weapons, with emphasis being placed on mass destruction weapons. [passage omitted]

Making use of the experiences of the USSR civil defense, we have succeeded in building in our country a modern system of civil defense that is ready to discharge its duties not only in the event of threat but also under conditions of peace, in eliminating the consequences of natural disasters and large-scale operational accidents. Great demands are currently being placed on protection of the population, on increasing the power of the national economy to withstand adversity, on scientific and research institutes. This means, in practical terms, that we must seek and create alternative sources of nutrition, solve the question of supplying water and energy of all types, and the like. These demanding tasks are being fulfilled by our research institutes -- the Research Institute of Civil Defense and a number of research institutes of the Czechoslovak and Slovak Academies of Sciences and individual ministries. [passage omitted]

[Rostecky] Which tasks arise for the CSSR Civil Defense and the civil defense staff in the Slovak Socialist Republic from the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress?

[Kovacik] The relevance of the tasks being ensured and dealt with by the CSSR Civil Defense stems from the deliberations of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress. On the basis of a scientific analysis of the international military-political situation and the trends of its development in the eighties, the congress showed that the further building of a developed socialist society must be combined not only with a consistent peace policy but, at the same time, with constantly paying heed to reinforcing the defense of our socialist homeland. In the spirit of the Leninist principle of unity between building and defending socialism, the activity of civil defense must develop at the level of requirements commensurate with the conditions of contemporary warfare. The crucial role in ensuring a reliable defense of our state defense activities, consolidating the moral and political unity of the people, enhancing their attitude to ensuring the defense capability of the state, and on consistently applying class principles and internationalist approaches in dealing with all questions connected with defense. We also consistently implement the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium of 1981 "On Comprehensively Perfecting the System of CSSR Civil Defense." We continue to regard finding safe shelters for the population as the main method of its protection now and in the future. [paragraph continues]

In coordination with state and economic agencies of the Slovak Socialist Republic, regions, districts, and localities, we therefore consistently carry out the construction of mostly multi-purpose shelters for the population, according to set principles and in accordance with resources allocated for individual years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Measures connected with this are being implemented in a differentiated manner, according to the assumed degree of endangerment of individual localities in the Slovak Socialist Republic. We are already establishing suitable conditions for protecting the entire population of the Slovak Socialist Republic in anti-radiation shelters. These shelters are being built from local resources by the population, in the form of self-help. [passage omitted]

Vaclavik Meets With Officials

LD160345 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, received civil defense representatives today in Prague on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of our civil defense service. Lieutenant Colonel Josef Marusak, deputy minister of national defense and the chief of Civil Defense, gave a report on topical tasks of civil defense units and staffs. Minister Milan Vaclavik then stressed that the complicated military and political situation calls for a continuous improvement in the preparedness of the Armed Forces and the creation of conditions for the realization of essential measures to protect the lives of the population. He highly praised the results achieved in combat and political preparation and in the people's readiness.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA VIEWS MITTERRAND-GORBACHEV TALKS

LD111046 Prague CTK in English 0732 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Bratislava July 11 (CTK) -- "The talks between the highest representatives of the Soviet Union and France in Moscow can be characterized as a very fruitful and constructive political dialogue which will undoubtedly have a positive influence not only on the atmosphere of bilateral relations of the two states but on the overall improvement of the international situation".

This point was stressed by the Slovak daily PRAVDA today.

It pointed out that "the talks confirmed that the two countries have identical goals in many foreign-political questions. It is necessary to appreciate France's stand on the question of the SALT II treaty which is in sharp contrast to the decision of the U.S. Administration to scrap this treaty on the limitation of strategic aggressive weapons. Of great importance is an agreement of the two countries on cooperation at the Geneva conference on disarmament in working out documents on the liquidation of chemical arsenals in Europe".

"Though there are still many questions to be replied, the visit of French President Francois Mitterrand to the Soviet Union fulfilled its purpose. It contributed to the continuation and activation of a dialogue between the countries having different social systems in Europe in the spirit of the conclusions of the Helsinki Final Act. It has become an impulse which should not be an exception in the present tense international situation", the daily stressed in conclusion.

MISSION IN BONN PROTESTS DETENTION OF CITIZEN

LD151838 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1747 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jul (ADN) -- Lothar Glienke, acting head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, lodged a strong protest today at the FRG Federal Chancellor's Office about a provocatory act by the FRG secret service (BND) against Professor Herbert Meissner, deputy secretary general of the GDR Academy of Sciences. During a business trip to West Berlin, Professor Meissner was arrested under false charges, taken forcibly to Munich and held and interrogated there by the FRG's BND. The BND confiscated his diplomatic passport and personal papers. Professor Meissner was to be forced into betraying the GDR by means of pressure and blackmail measures. However, he was able to escape from his guards and went to the GDR permanent mission in Bonn in order to secure his personal safety.

The GDR permanent mission has demanded that the Federal Chancellor's Office should immediately guarantee the return of Professor Meissner to the GDR and that his passport and personal papers should be returned.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR VISITS MACHINE TOOL COMBINE

LD152226 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpt] This morning a very special factory floor meeting took place at the parent enterprise of the "7 October" machine tool combine in Berlin. Soviet Ambassador to the GDR Vyacheslav Kochemasov conveyed a letter from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the apprentices of the enterprise vocation school. Heidrun Buschel reports:

The Soviet ambassador was received by apprentices and teachers in the training workshop, where export machinery for grinding gear-wheels is produced and future skilled workers start on their path through the enterprise. First, Director-General of the combine Heinz (Warzich) recalled Mikhail Gorbachev's cordial meetings during the 11th SED Congress with workers at the "7 October" parent enterprise and the fact that the general secretary was particularly interested in the training of future skilled workers. The apprentices presented him with their commitments in the vocational training competition and today Ambassador Kochemasov duly brought them the reply.

[Begin Kochemasov recording in Russian with superimposed German translation] Dear friends, I learned with interest of the great and resolute work carried out by your vocational training school in training the next generation of builders of socialism and in fulfilling production targets. It is very important that this work is (?similar to), the ideas and decisions of the recent congresses of our two fraternal parties. I am glad that these ideas and tasks have become points of orientation in your life and in your work. The participation of the school's collective in social life undoubtedly results in the education of young people as active builders and defenders of their socialist fatherland, in the spirit of the internationalist and militant traditions of the working class. The fact that you devote much attention to the strengthening of solidarity and friendship with the Soviet Union and cultivate many-sided contacts with Soviet people also produces a feeling of deep satisfaction. The new generation must carry on the work of the older comrades and strengthen this friendship, which represents a great achievement of the communists of the USSR and the GDR and the peoples of our countries. [end recording] [passage omitted]

KROLIKOWSKI MEETS WITH CSSR TRANSPORT MINISTER

LD160335 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met today with CSSR Transport Minister Vladimir Blazek in Berlin. The two officials discussed opportunities for further expanding cooperation in the transport sector. These include, among other things, cooperation in the production of track construction machines and equipment, as well as joint research projects.

FELFE ADDRESSES FDJ AGRICULTURAL MEETING

LD150946 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] A central course for agricultural youth secretaries of the FDJ began in Schwerin today. Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, spoke in his introduction about the tasks set by the 11th SED Party Congress for agriculture to supply the population and industry in a stable and increasingly improved way. It is necessary to this end to make this area increasingly a branch of applied science. The use of key technologies, of biotechnology and microelectronics, offer a wide field for work, particularly to young people. Werner Felfe thanked the FDJ for taking on 189 agricultural producer partnerships. More than 3,000 young people are thus making a contribution to exploiting reserves. The same aim is pursued by the numerous initiatives in livestock management and in foodstuffs, in the construction of rationalization means and in the "Healthy Forest" action. Werner Felfe then talked about the development of more beautiful villages and said that more than 4,200 apartments for young families are to be renovated with the help of the FDJ.

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCES ON LE DUAN DEATH

AU141258 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jul 86 p 1

[Message from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam]

[Text] Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Hanoi

Dear comrades!

The SED Central Committee, the communists, and the entire people of the GDR convey to the Central Committee and the members of the CPV, the fraternal Vietnamese people their sincere sympathy on the death of Comrade Le Duan, CPV Central Committee general secretary.

We mourn with the Vietnamese people an outstanding party functionary, an ardent patriot, a proven Marxist-Leninist and internationalist who faithfully continued the cause of Ho Chi Minh and who is highly respected and valued in the first German worker-peasant state.

The life of Le Duan was filled with untiring work and devotion to the cause of socialism. Even in the years of his childhood and youth he actively participated in the revolutionary movement. He became a member and functionary of the CPV at an early stage. Neither imprisonment nor exile could break him. His rich knowledge, his great experiences, his close ties with the workers and peasants of Vietnam made him a highly regarded leader of our fraternal Vietnamese party and a respected functionary of the international communist and workers movement.

The victory of the Vietnamese people in the heroic struggle against the American aggressors is inseparably linked with the work of Le Duan at the head of the CPV.

Comrade Le Duan contributed considerably to the course of socialist construction under the conditions of peace and the unity of the country founded by the Fourth CPV Congress. Since then the fraternal Vietnamese people have achieved significant results in building the socialist social order and in the struggle for peace and security under the leadership of the party.

With each step forward, socialist Vietnam could count on our country's fraternal aid and support. In accordance with the treaty on friendship and cooperation, the GDR will continue the tested course of close cooperation of our states, united in the socialist community, also in the future.

Till the last hour of his militant life Comrade Le Duan worked for his party, his people, for our joint cause. The communists and the people of the GDR will always honor the memory of their loyal friend and comrade.

E. Honecker

SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman

Congratulates Truong Chinh

LD150932 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] The SED Central Committee general secretary, Erich Honecker, today congratulated Truong Chinh on his election as general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party. In a congratulations telegram he expressed the conviction that the fraternal country would continue to stride forward successfully in socialist reconstruction. The GDR stood firmly at the side of Vietnam on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation.

HAGER ATTENDS RECEPTION AT FRENCH EMBASSY

LD150954 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] On the occasion of French National Day, the French ambassador to the GDR held a reception in Berlin today. Attending were Kurt Hager, member of SED Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary; Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the State Council; Professor Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Front National Council, and other personages.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES CHURCH LEADER

LD151849 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1551 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jul (ADN) -- The constructive and committed contribution by Christians throughout the whole world in the struggle to preserve peace was praised by GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann. In a talk with Dr Emilio Castro, general secretary of the World Council of Churches, in Berlin today, Horst Sindermann emphasized that the danger of the destruction of our planet by a nuclear inferno makes new thinking necessary. Cooperation between peoples through a policy of dialogue and the settlement of all disputes by negotiation must take the place of arms drive and confrontation.

There was agreement between Christians and Marxists that the spread of the arms race into space, as planned by the SDI program in particular, must be energetically opposed. The most urgent task of the present is to stop all nuclear weapons tests with the purpose of developing ever new weapons with even greater destructive power. Reagan commands that the United States should join the moratorium introduced by the Soviet Union in this respect.

The talk focussed on the opportunity for and the necessity of cooperation between all political and social forces of goodwill, irrespective of their ideology and religion.

Dr Castro, who is in the GDR for a conference of the World Council of Churches, spoke about the council's work plans, above all the implementation of the ecumenical study and action program "Peace, Justice, and the Preservation of the Whole of Creation". This program was based on the conviction that under present-day conditions the preservation of peace is indivisibly linked with the problems of social justice and preservation of the natural environment of mankind.

PPF'S KALLAI ADDRESS AT LEKAI FUNERAL

AU141335 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 9 Jul 86 p 3

[MTI report on speech by Gyula Kallai, chairman of the PPF National Council, at the funeral of late Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, in Esztergom on 8 July: "Gyula Kallai's Farewell Speech"]

[Text] Gyula Kallai, chairman of the PPF National Council, addressed the participants at the funeral and said the following:

"We are bidding farewell with deep sorrow, sincere respect and with reverence to Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom and chairman of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopate. Like every farewell, this is very difficult. This is proven by this funeral, organized in this huge square where thousands of people have gathered to express their condolences. We have come here too, the representatives of our state and public organizations, to express our condolences and our sympathies at Laszlo Lekai's coffin on behalf of the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the PPF National Council, and on behalf of our entire nation.

"With the death of Laszlo Lekai, an outstanding leader of the Hungarian Roman Catholic Church has made his exit from among the living. In his person, we are bidding farewell to a pontiff who represented the interests of his church, his people, and his nation all his life. He endeavored to enhance the prestige of Hungarian Catholicism and the good reputation of our country both at home and abroad. He not only preached but also practiced this service. True Christian humanism emanated from his person and in all his appearances he spoke of man's joys and problems. As a man of high erudition living in the reality of today's Hungarian society, this was the starting point of all his actions.

"He had a hard life. He had learned the meaning and content of one of our most beautiful words already in his youth, or even in his childhood -- work. His parents were workers and later, in remembrance of his roots in his high clerical position, he immortalized the emblem of his father's potter's trade in his mottos as cardinal. In addition to his family symbol, he also formulated another beautiful truth of universal validity. He believed that 'the pruned tree would bloom'. This allegory refers not only to the past of churches but also to the stormy past of our people and our nation.

"The storms of centuries have often maltreated our country and nation and evil hands have sometimes attacked even their vital roots. Nevertheless, we had enough strength to make the flourish again. More than that: this allegory contains another great lesson too. This revival was always the richest when we cared for and cherished our pruned trees with joint forces and with common will. Using Cardinal Laszlo Lekai's example, the same occurred also in our most recent history.

"Laszlo Lekai headed his ideological community, the largest religious community in Hungary, the Roman Catholic Church, for 10 years. This is not a very long time but from the viewpoint of creative work it is equivalent to several decades. He deeply understood and accepted the social and political efforts of the Hungarian people and actively contributed to their implementation. During these years, he became inseparable with his people and his religious community and he also proved to be not only an outstanding church leader but also an outstanding secular and public leader, a true patriot. That is why the entire working Hungarian people, irrespective of ideological conviction, bow with respect and reverence in front of his coffin.

"The life and activity of our great departed is full of parables that give us food for thought. He often used the word: 'reality'. This world had a particular ring. In his concept, this word meant that one had to deal also with the affairs of this world and understand the world we were living in. Hundreds of millions of people on five continents are striving for peace and to create a happier and more beautiful world, and one cannot disregard this desire of mankind. He professed that the sons and daughters of his church were also men of flesh and blood with earthly needs, desires and wishes just like all other people. At long last they want to emerge from the centuries of misery and spiritual darkness. They want to earn their everyday bread and butter and to be able to enjoy the beauty of life, to be able to live a life worthy of a human being with other people in brotherly love, peace, and happiness. He also recognized that, as in many other countries in the world, in Hungary too this desire of mankind was being realized for the first time by the socialist social systems, and his place, as leader of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary together with his flock of believers, was among these systems.

"Laszlo Lekai had a great role in that the relations between state and church in Hungary have been unclouded for a long time now. Our Constitution guarantees every Hungarian citizen freedom of religion. Our state fulfill its task: It guarantees its citizens' freedom of conscience and protects them from disturbances and at the same time demands of everyone -- both believers and nonbelievers -- that they respect our laws. This mutuality expresses the interests of both the state and the church. The fact that such a commendable cooperation and partnership could be established between the state and the churches is due not only to our efforts and our firm activity. The heads of the Hungarian churches, who made a considerable contribution with their own activity to the development of these good relations, also played a role of historical importance in this.

"Laszlo Lekai also supported the rapprochement between various churches. Two years ago, under Cardinal Lekai's chairmanship, there was for the first time in the history of our country a meeting in which the representatives of churches and denominations in Hungary participated. In the course of his 10 years as primate and chairman of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopate, he created an epochal life's work for both his church and our nation. He outlined and laid the foundations of the road on which his church and its believers can and must advance in the future too.

"It is not my task to praise Laszlo Lekai's church policy activity as priest and pontiff. However, I am all the more obliged to mention a few words about his activity in public life. He was a member of the Presidium of the PPF National Council. Both he and we regarded his participation in the highest bodies of our movement as a great honor. He considered it important to express his opinion concerning the issues on the agenda of these bodies, and to say what he considered bad and good. No matter what the issue was under discussion, there were always plenty of worthy observations and useful proposals from the gold mine of his huge knowledge and rich experience. It is understandable from his life's mission that he dealt first of all with our people's moral problems. During the PPF congresses and the PPF National Council meetings, he called our attention to the lessons of our history and to the need to preserve and increase the moral values of our people; he also called our attention to the weakening of human relations, the alarming signs of disease in family life, the issues of population increase and the material and moral issues of youth, and the problem of caring for the old and the sick. All this was epitomized in an impressive moral unity by his care and active readiness for the peaceful present and future of mankind.

"Now, we bid him a painful farewell. He was still present a few weeks ago at the latest meeting of our Presidium and we were able to shake hands. Who would have thought at that time that that would be our last meeting. I think that already we all miss his friendly smile, engaging manner, his convincing and intelligent words, and the humanism emanating from his every movement. This is the way we who have known him and were able to work with him for many years will remember him. We will make sure that those who are able to recall his noble figure only from the pages of history will remember him that way too.

"On behalf of the Presidential Council and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the PPF movement, and on behalf of our entire people, I sincerely hope that Laszlo Lekai will rest in peace after the conclusion of a life rich in work and struggle, and will continue to live in the memory of our nation!"

KADAR CONGRATULATES JARUZELSKI ON REELECTION

LD031656 Budapest MTI in English 1555 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 3 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has sent a telegram of greetings to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party on the occasion of his reelection.

KADAR GREETs SRV'S TRUONG CHINH ON ELECTION

LD151328 Budapest MTI in English 0945 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 15 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Truong Chinh, the newly elected general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

TU CHAIRMAN MEETS WITH DANISH COUNTERPART

AU141416 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Jul 86 p 5

[MTI report: "Sandor Gaspar Met the Danish Trade Union Leader"]

[Text] On Thursday [10 July] Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions, held talks with Knud Christensen, chairman of the Danish Trade Union Federation, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the National Council of Trade Unions. The leaders of the Hungarian and Danish trade unions informed each other about the activities of the trade union movements in their countries and exchanged opinion about the possibilities of bilateral and European cooperation.

PERSONNEL CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT COUNCIL OFFICE

AU160655 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jul 86 p 21

[Unattributed report]

[Text] At his own request, Gabor Buda was released -- with acknowledgement of his services -- by the Council of Ministers from office due to this retiring as deputy chairman of the Council Affairs Office of the Council of Ministers. The Presidential Council awarded the Order of the Socialist Hungary to Gabor Buda in recognition of his long service in a leading position.

MITTERRAND-GORBACHEV MEETING 'DIALOGUE OF HOPE'

LD111042 Warsaw PAP in English 0955 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 11: Today's TRYBUNA LUDU called the Moscow talks between Mitterrand and Gorbachev as a "dialogue of hope", stating: "Generally, the French response extends support to Soviet disarmament and political efforts aimed at improving international relations. There are no differences between the Soviet Union and France on the issues of consolidating friendly relations in the field of political, economic, scientific and technological cooperation. The Soviet-French dialogue has confirmed that relations between the two states are based on strong historical and geopolitical grounds.

"In Moscow, Mitterrand avoided political statements which could have suggested his role as a mediator in Soviet-American deliberations on the superpowers' second summit. However, his point of view on the entirety of East-West relations leaves no doubt that he is for the summit, which will bring success and will not be just a shield for the American policy of arms race, also in outer space."

SOVIET BALTIC FLEET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GDANSK

LD151318 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Report by Andrzej Trojanowski]

[Excerpts] A delegation from the Soviet Baltic Fleet arrived in Gdynia today for a 4-day visit. A welcoming ceremony took place on the Pomorz wharf near the Blyskawica Kuseum ship. [passage omitted] The delegation is headed by the Soviet Baltic Fleet Commander, Vice Admiral Vitaliy Ivanov. [passage omitted] Navy Commander, Rear Admiral Piotr Kolodziejczyk welcomed the Soviet delegation.

[Begin Kolodziejczyk recording] The command of the Soviet Baltic Fleet is paying its first official visit to our Navy on Polish territory. However, this is not our first contact, for we already have many contacts, working contacts behind us. Joint action and fraternity have been raised to an appropriate level and have been appropriately deepened. The first half of the year has yielded very good results. This is certainly connected with the 27th CPSU Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress. I once again would like to welcome, very warmly and cordially, the Soviet Baltic Fleet delegation led by Admiral Ivanov on our Polish land. [end recording]

The Soviet guests met with the voivodship authorities and employees of the USSR Consulate General in Gdansk today. The delegation members also visited the heroes of Westerplatte Naval Academy in Gdynia, as well as premises of the Flota military sport club. The schedule of the 4-day visit also includes the laying of wreaths beneath the Westerplatte Monument, the cemetery-mausoleum of Soviet soldiers in Gdansk, and, moreover, a visit at the Nauta Repair Yard in Gdynia.

Delegation Leaders Decorated

LD151749 Warsaw PAP in English 1544 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 15 -- A delegation of the Soviet Baltic Fleet with its commander, Vice-Admiral Vitaliy Ivanov, is now visiting Poland.

The delegation was today received by Poland's National Defence Vice-Minister General Tadeusz Tuczapski who, on behalf of the national defence minister, decorated Vice-Admiral Ivanov and member of the Soviet Military Council, also chief of the Political Board of the Soviet Baltic Fleet, Vice-Admiral Anatoliy Korniyenko, with badges of the brotherhood in arms. Participants in the meeting talks about reinforcing the Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms and the service of Polish and Soviet fleets in the Baltic.

The Soviet delegation laid flowers at the unknown soldier's symbolic tomb and the mausoleum of Soviet Army soldiers here.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES TRUONG CHINH ON ELECTION

LD152214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has sent a cable of congratulations to Truong Chinh on his election as secretary general of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee.

Officials Sign Condolence Book

LD151242 Warsaw PAP in English 1935 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 14 -- A book of condolences was laid out today at the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam here in connection with the death of General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC Le Duan. Representatives of supreme party authorities, PUWP Political Bureau and CC Secretariat, Jozef Czyrek, Marian Wozniak, Henryk Bednarski and Ernest Kucza, head of PUWP Foreign Department, arrived to sign the book of condolences with words expressing most profound sorrow and sympathy.

Entries into the book were also made by delegations of the leadership of the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, representatives of the national agreement of trade unions and the Society for Polish-Vietnamese Friendship. Delegations of numerous social organizations, institutions, Warsaw work establishments and factory party branches. Also diplomats from socialist and other foreign countries signed the book of condolences.

CUBAN YOUTH BRIGADE CONCLUDES MONTH-LONG VISIT

LD151239 Warsaw PAP in English 1851 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 14: The 3rd Carlos Rolooff-Mialowski Brigade of Cuban youth ended their visit to Poland after nearly a month of meetings with their Polish peers, learning the country, its tradition, and history. Today, they met with representatives of the Polish-Cuban Friendship Society.

"The stays of the 3rd Cuban Brigade in Poland and of the 4th Polish Brigade in Cuba mark another stage in the materialization of the initiative of our states' leaders, Fidel Castro and Wojciech Jaruzelski," commander of the Cuban Brigade Elda Garcia told PAP.

"We are impressed by Warsaw and its historical monuments restored to their previous beauty. We saw tremendous care for the national culture in all Polish provinces. It was a month of intensive work for us, of many meetings at which we were warmly and cordially welcomed. We are leaving many friends here," Elda Garcia Garcia said.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES IMPLEMENTING PARTY TASKS

LD110859 Warsaw PAP in English 0110 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 10 -- At its first session on July 9 following the 10th PUWP Congress the PUWP CC Political Bureau discussed the key conclusions stemming from the Central Committee report, the discussions, resolutions and programme of the PUWP and the final address of the PUWP CC first secretary. The weight and urgency of the tasks arising from these documents call for their immediate implementation.

One of the key conditions for the successful realization of the goals set forward by the congress is the popularization of its substance and decisions, reaching specific milieus with them, winning over working people to actively join well organized conscientious work for the good of Poland and all Poles. All that is undertaken by the party should be comprehensive and should win the support of the working class and millions of working people.

Along with the government Presidium the Political Bureau made a preliminary review of the concept and methodology of the implementation of the resolution in various fields of life. The Political Bureau decided to compile, with the participation of experts and specialists from numerous milieus and socio-economic walks of life, a uniform timetable for the realization of the 10th Congress' decisions. Significant motions voiced during the pre-congress campaign will also be reviewed.

Special attention was paid to the careful and thorough elaboration of the draft plan, announced in the report and adopted by the congress, to review organization structures and work posts in the whole state through the use of the attestation method. This extensive undertaking cannot be a one-time, spectacular campaign.

A party-government commission will be founded for reviewing and modernizing economic and state organizational structures and work posts. It will be composed of outstanding theorists and practitioners, political activists and representatives of socio-professional associations. It will programme and coordinate further work.

The Political Bureau stated that the tasks arising from the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress significantly upgraded the criteria in relation to managerial cadres on all levels and lifted the degree of professional and socio-moral responsibility. The tasks require increased efforts, innovation in work methods, especially in organizing the activities of workers' teams.

Those who find out that the new tasks and harsher requirements are beyond their possibilities should, on their own initiative, give a chance to those whose activity, energy and traits of character create a guarantee of shouldering heavier duties, a chance for bright, dynamic people who have not always been noticed thus far.

The political Bureau underscored the need for the party's special concern for the development and higher quality of ideological work. The principle of openness of public life will be strengthened. Concrete and constructive criticism of negative phenomena in all fields of life and of subjectively conditioned negligence should be strengthened in propaganda. At the same time organizational innovation, outstanding individual achievements and people of good work should be propagated to a greater degree than before.

The increase in democracy in all of social life and difficult and responsible congress tasks call for greater discipline of implementation. Party members should lead the way in this respect.

The progressing political stability and processes of agreement, measurable and noticeable economic achievements, though not sufficient and not satisfactory, constitute positive premises for the acceleration of Poland's development rate. Being convinced that the good of the motherland is the highest common value the Political Bureau and government presidium call on all citizens to contribute, according to their best knowledge, abilities and will to act, to the common good while implementing the vision of the 10th PUPP Congress of a thrifty, modern and law abiding Poland.

The Political Bureau approved the programmatic and organizational provisions of the 2nd CC Plenum to be held this month and to discuss the party's tasks in popularizing and putting to effect the resolutions of the 10th PUPP Congress.

POLITBURO EXAMINES DOCUMENTS FOR SECOND PLENUM

LD152218 Warsaw PAP in English 2047 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 15: The PUPP CC Political Bureau met here today to discuss documents for the second plenum of the CC, to be held July 24. The Political Bureau analysed concepts of implementation of the 10th Congress resolutions and tasks to be undertaken in the near future, presented by secretaries of the CC responsible for respective fields of activity, and decided to work out a complex plan of implementation of congress resolutions. The plan will be presented at the third plenum of the CC. The Political Bureau recommended that CC departments, ministries and central institutions conduct a detailed analysis of proposals and motions presented during the pre-congress campaign and during the 10th Congress discussion and next inform movers on positions taken on those issues.

STATE COUNCIL ACTS ON PZPR CONGRESS DECISIONS

LD101835 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] In our news summary we mentioned the session of the State Council; here are more details on the subject.

The impact of the 10th PZPR Congress decisions have been discussed by the State Council. The decisions were adopted, and a schedule setting forth the methods and deadlines for the implementation of appropriate tasks was accepted. The State Council deems it particularly important to strengthen the people's councils and the whole system of local self-government. Provision is made, inter alia, for a substantial expansion in the range and scope of public consultation of planned solutions that are of real importance to the population. The jurisdiction of the councils at all levels, as well as their independence in the sphere of local planning and financial management, will be increased.

Consideration was given to the establishment, under the State Council and in accord with the PRON of a public consultative council. This would serve to broaden area accord, exchange of views, and coordination and formation of opinion in matters of substantial public importance.

The State Council recommended that the people's councils consider the tasks defined by the 10th PZPR Congress and determine practical ways in which to implement them in the specific conditions of the voivodship, city, district, and parish.

An appraisal was made of the work of controllers in the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate. The need for constant concern for their public prestige and for a climate favoring their work, especially at the work place, was pointed out.

Guided by humanitarian considerations, the State Council resolved to present to the Sejm an initiative on the endorsement of a bill on special procedures concerning certain types of criminals. The bill, which was initiated by PRON, is designed to make it possible for the perpetrators of certain crimes against the interests of the state, as well as less serious common civil offences, to return to normal life and work.

PLANNING COMMISSION EVALUATES CENTRAL ANNUAL PLAN

LD152248 Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 15: Implementation of the National Socio-Economic Plan (NPSG) for 1983-1985, evaluation and proposals concerning the economic reform and assumptions of the central annual plan for 1987 came under discussion at a plenary meeting of the government Planning Commission here today [15 July] with the participation of economic and socio-political activists and scientists.

The discussion focused on defining the most proper way of implementing decisions of the 10th PUWP Congress, which assume introduction of the "second stage of the reform", namely, the acceleration of the process of achieving the economic equilibrium, boosting the effectiveness of economic-financial mechanisms and increasing their pro-effective impact. Summing up the debate, Deputy Premier and Chairman of the commission Manfred Gorywoda said that results of the discussions will be helpful to transform into practice the currently worked out task of introducing the second stage of the economic reform.

The necessity of introducing economic pressure, of which a necessary condition is the achievement of the equilibrium, results from the fact that the strategy of the NPSQ for 1986-1990 is based on a firm growth of effectiveness. Proper prices, permitting economic calculation which in turn would provide objective criteria for giving priority to those effective and executing demands of enterprises' self-financing are necessary, said Deputy Premier Gorywoda.

VOIVODSHIP LEADERS MEET TO DISCUSS CONGRESS

LD151246 Warsaw PAP in English 2116 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 14: Heads of Poland's 49 voivodship (regional) people's councils gathered here today for a conference on ways to strengthen the councils which are constitutionally proclaimed as local organs of state authority and basic self-government organs of the working people. The conference, attended by members of the Council of State, was chaired by President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski who also took a stand on the issues raised in the debate.

Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski discussing the council's plans for implementing the decisions of the Tenth Congress of the PUWP concluded earlier this month, said the main issue would be greater effectiveness in every field. Speakers at the working conference noted they were happy the party congress had put so much emphasis on the need of broader base of national agreement in Poland as a bedrock of economic initiative, and large-scale sorting out of things in Poland.

SEJM LOOKS AT PACT, POLISH PEACE INITIATIVES

LD152151 Warsaw PAP in English 1537 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 15: The Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee met here today to discuss the peace initiatives advanced at the latest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in Budapest and the ways of implementing the declaration on security and cooperation in Europe which was adopted recently by the 10th PUWP Congress. The commission stated, among other things, that the proposals to reduce armed forces and conventional weaponry in Europe contained in the Budapest message constituted an important element of the comprehensive programme of freeing the continent from mass-destruction weapons. The realization of those proposals would contribute to improvement in the political climate and to return to detente as well as to mutually advantageous cooperation between states. These efforts are supported by the proposals contained in the declaration on security and cooperation in Europe adopted by the 10th PUWP Congress and referred to in the PUWP Central Committee report delivered by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the congress forum, and in the resolution adopted by the congress.

The commission fully supported the programme of reducing armed forces and conventional weaponry in Europe contained in the Budapest message, accentuating that Poland would do everything possible to realize these proposals as this fully corresponded to the Polish reason of state and lay in the most vital interest of the Polish nation and state.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JARUZELSKI FACTORY SPEECH

AU091003 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jul 86 p 7

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, at the 1 July meeting with the workers at the Swierczewski Precision Tools Plant in Warsaw]

[Text] Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev! Dear Comrades! I have been provided with extensive materials for a speech to you, but having heard the profound and heartfelt speech made by our esteemed and dear guest, I decided not to use the text of my written speech, which is a good speech. I want my words to be regarded as part of the talks we are having here with the Swierczewski plant workers, together with our guest and the entire Soviet delegation.

Yesterday the congress delegates were greatly pleased to acknowledge the announcement that Comrade Gorbachev would visit your plant in Wola. Today I wish to thank you for your warm, friendly welcome and for the talks we had with you at your benches.

Neither party members nor nonparty workers are indifferent to our congress' work; this is the conclusion we gathered from talking to you. We are pleased and obliged.

The 10th Congress is not a closed party meeting. It is a creative conclusion of the great pregress discussion and it is taking place before the eyes of all workers and people. The congress has confirmed our great wish that it should be a forum for the entire party and workers class and a meeting of the best forces of the Polish people. We must ponder on what Poland will be in 5, 10, and 15 years. The support of the workers class and active work to implement congress resolutions will determine the success and results of our plan; this will prejudice the further development of our socialist homeland.

Socialism, W. Jaruzelski continued, is invincible as a social formation; this is the law of history. However, we are not indifferent to the cost of achieving the higher and higher stages of socialism. Our task is to cut the length of these stages and their cost to a minimum.

We have learned a great deal and we know by experience the meaning of lost time and unnecessary costs. We have had severe lessons. However, it is the wisdom of the party, the workers class, and the people to draw the necessary conclusions from such lessons. We have drawn them and we must implement them most thoroughly in the conviction that we can and must solve our problems more effectively.

In your plant we have seen how many valuable solutions you have implemented and how far you look forward to the future. Looking forward to the future is more than just modernizing current production. It is primarily a way of thinking, a sense of responsibility as masters of the factory, and a search for new forms of work. Our guest has stressed precisely this issue in such a resolute manner. The establishment and successful performance of partnership brigades is a prominent demonstration of the fact that the Swierczewski work force is looking forward to the future and continues to create better forms of the performance of the socialist enterprise, forms that are consistent with the working people's interests.

As you know from the congress reports and discussions, we are facing the enormous task of carrying out a radical structural-organizational reform, which will be closely geared to the economic reform. At the same time, we must carry out measures to improve to the maximum the organization of our cadres. The meaning of these measures is best illustrated by the sayings that the right men should be in the right places and the best men should blaze the trail. We will see that this is so. The process of reorganization and of overcoming old habits, liabilities, and red tape is a great and difficult process. We have every hope that primarily the workers class, the working people, the best engineers and economists, and all the people who boldly face the future will be our allies. After all, it is beneath the dignity of working man to perform below his potential.

Our past is fine and bitter at the same time, W. Jaruzelski continued, and we must not forget it. However, what we must do is think about the future all the time. This is one of our most important duties. This is especially a duty for the young generation, which is continuing to build Poland's future and its own.

When we speak about the past and the future, the importance of our friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union becomes clear. The 10th Congress is not only a manifestation of this friendship and cooperation, but also a confirmation of their importance and prospects.

The 10th Congress has become even more well-known to the world because it is from here, from Poland, from Warsaw, that the voice of the leader of a great socialist power has resounded in the name of peace and in defense of peace. This was not just a propaganda appeal. This voice is backed by justice and strength. It brings a businesslike offer and a challenge of great political significance. It also contains great moral value. No honest person may remain indifferent to it. No Pole -- the son or daughter of a nation that has suffered so much and such great losses, and who knows what war means and understands what peace is -- remains and can remain indifferent to it. Listening to Comrade Gorbachev's words, we affirm our solidarity with him with all our hearts and the entire considerable strength of our people's fatherland.

The statue of General Karol Swierczewski, a son of workers' Wola, a son of Warsaw, is a beautiful symbol. We cast our minds back to the tragic years of war, to the Soviet Army's mission of liberation, and to the struggle of the Polish People's Army jointly with the Soviet Army. [paragraph continues]

Life returned to the city thanks to Soviet aid. The first light shone again in Warsaw, and the first trams began running. Older people will remember the burnt walls with their inscriptions saying "No Mines." Comrade Gorbachev's father was a sapper who traveled a long, heroic battle trail. He was seriously wounded and convalesced in Krakow. What an explicit symbol.

Our friendship, W. Jaruzelski said, does not only consist of feelings. It possesses strong, material pillars, which are being built stronger and stronger from one year to the next. We will endeavor to make them even stronger. We will consolidate our integrity and expand our CEMA cooperation. A lot still remains to be done, but we are heading in this direction. I am convinced that we will reach new shores during joint activity between enterprises and workers' collectives, such as that joining "Swierczewski" to the Soviet "Kalibr." We expect more and more Polish and Soviet plants, workers, and scientific teams to undertake such cooperation. We particularly depend on contacts and cooperation among the young generation, on mutual acquaintance, and on the formation of joint working brigades.

We are continuing to cultivate Polish-Soviet comradeship-in-arms. I think it can be expanded into a Polish-Soviet socialist comradeship-in-work. May this develop.

We want a great Poland, W. Jaruzelski continued, but we do not construe this in a simplified way. A country that is small but well organized, dynamically developing, and cultural can be a great country. And a country that is great but torn apart by differences and behind the rest could become a small country. We have a chance of being a great country. But we are not concerned with size, which our history has known and which contained such smallness that it ended up with Poland being wiped off the map of Europe and, later on, pseudoimperial greed and simultaneous isolation which ended in the tragedy of 1939. We want a great, socialist, and dynamically developing Poland; a country where people live increasingly better, more wisely, and more nobly; from which a lot may be learned; and which values historical glory but realizes at the same time what it is today. Such a great Poland can only exist in alliance with the Soviet Union, only in fraternal cooperation with the socialist community. This is the Poland we desire and wish to build; I am convinced this will find expression in the 10th Congress resolution.

CEAUSESCU DISCUSSES MIDEAST ISSUES WITH JUNBLATT

AU151405 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, who is on a visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon expressed thanks for being received and for the opportunity to visit Romania and once again meet with the RCP secretary general, and for being able to exchange views on questions of common interest. During the meeting, the two sides stressed the positive relations that have been established and are developing between the RCP and the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon and expressed their desire to continue to act to strengthen these relations. At the same time, they also stressed the broad opportunities to expand cooperation at an economic level between Romania and Lebanon in the interest and to the benefit of the two peoples, and the cause of peace, understanding, and cooperation among nations.

The two sides also discussed aspects of the international political situation paying particular attention to the situation in the Middle East. On this occasion, too, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted the constructive, principled position held by Romania regarding the comprehensive political settlement of the Middle East situation; regarding the establishment of a just and lasting peace in that area on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war; regarding the settlement of the Palestinian people's problem by recognition of their national rights, including their right to self-determination and creating their own independent state; and regarding the security and integrity of all states in that area. In this context, the two sides stressed the need to organize a UN-sponsored international conference with the participation of all states concerned, including the PLO. In connection with the situation in Lebanon, the two sides stressed the importance of strengthening cooperation among all political and social forces in that country and the achievement, through negotiations, of a broad national reconciliation in order to ensure the independence, sovereignty, peace, calm, and unity of Lebanon. The meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, was attended by Miu Dobrescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; and Sharif Fayyad, member of the Politburo of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZHAO ZIYANG VISIT

Joint Communiqué

AU061428 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0806 GMT 6 Jul 86

["Communiqué" on PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang's official visit to Romania from 2-6 July]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6 Jul 86 -- A communiqué on the official visit of friendship Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, paid to Romania, released in Bucharest on Sunday July 6, points out that during the talks which the RCP general secretary and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, conducted with the distinguished guest, information was exchanged on current concerns for socialist construction in Romania and China, the stage of bilateral links was examined, with particular stress on the way in which the decisions and understandings reached during the Beijing summit of October 1985 are implemented, and opinions were exchanged on the major problems of the international life.

On the occasion, it was noted with satisfaction that the traditional relations of close friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, between the peoples of the two countries developed successfully, on the basis of a strict observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance. In that framework, emphasis was placed on the deciding role of the Romanian-Chinese summit meetings and talks, which gave further decisive impact to the powerful development of cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, both bilaterally and in the international life.

The belief was expressed that broad possibilities existed for the further expansion and diversification of the Romanian-Chinese links on the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural planes, as well as in other areas of mutual interest, and so was the determination to work most firmly along that line for the benefit of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, of the cause of peace, socialism and collaboration throughout the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Zhao Ziyang noted with satisfaction that the assessments contained in the communique released at the end of the summit visit paid to the People's Republic of China in October 1985 had proved fully valid, the fact being also highlighted that the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China shared identical or very close stances on the major problems confronting contemporary mankind.

Both countries consider that the fundamental problems of the contemporary epoch are the safeguarding of world peace, the fight against aggression and war, a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, and end to the emplacement of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe and the withdrawal of the ones in place, the renunciation of all nuclear missiles and weapons in the other parts of the world, a halt to outer space militarization. Romania and China consider that although the threat of a new world conflagration still exists, the forces of peace have asserted themselves ever more in the international arena and that, consequently, the peoples, the progressive forces everywhere can prevent the outbreak of a new war and ensure the safeguarding of peace in the world through joint actions, the communique further reads.

Emphasis was placed on Romania's and China's firm determination to work, alongside the peoples in other countries of the world, for an immediate end to the arms race and the achievement of a passage to palpable measures of general disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, to further make sustained efforts for the elimination from the international life of the policy of violating the national independence and sovereignty of other states, of interference in their domestic affairs, of recourse to the use and threat of force against other countries.

The imperative need was underscored for intensified political and diplomatic efforts to peacefully settle interstate disputes, to eliminate the hotbeds of tension from all the regions of the world, in the interest of international peace, stability and detente.

The communique reiterates Romania's and China's stands on the imperative of a passage to a global resolution of the economic problems that face the developing countries, of the foreign debt issue included, of eradicating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order. The active support was reiterated Romania and China grant to the strengthening of solidarity and the intensification of cooperation among the developing countries, and the need was underscored for those countries and for the developed states, too, to make concerted, sustained efforts for the developing countries' economic recovery, for a steady, harmonious and healthy growth of world economy.

Romania and China, the communique points out next, attach great importance to the participation of small and medium-sized, non-aligned and developing countries in the international life, to their growing role in the resolution of the serious problems of the contemporary world. The hope was expressed that the future non-aligned summit to be held in Zimbabwe this year would contribute to strengthening those states' unity and solidarity, to enhancing their role in the resolution of the complex problems of the international life.

Satisfaction was expressed at the close cooperation between Romania and China internationally and the determination was set forth to expand their cooperation at the UN and in other international organizations, for a growing role of the United Nations in solving the cardinal issues of the present-day world.

In connection with the official talks conducted between the Romanian prime minister and the premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, the communique points out that they focused on an analysis of the stage of bilateral links, more particularly, in the economic realm. Tasks were set for the relevant economic ministries and organizations to identify new ways and means providing for a strong, further growth of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation on stable, long-term, mutually advantageous terms.

At the end of the visit, the Romanian prime minister and the premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China expressed their deep satisfaction at the productive results of the talks conducted in Romania, considering them to be a new and significant contribution to the strengthening and expansion of the links of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples.

On behalf of Comrades Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, as well as on his own behalf, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay a new official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China at a convenient time. Furthermore, the premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China invited Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to pay an official visit to the People's Republic of China. The invitations were accepted with pleasure. The dates of the visits will be set later on, through diplomatic channels.

Zhao Message

AU141000 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania and to Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania.

Now, in concluding my official visit of friendship to your country, I would like to express once again heartfelt thanks to you, to the RCP, the Government, and the Romanian people for the enthusiastic and hospitable welcome you extended to me.

Thanks to the cordial reception extended to me by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, my visit has been completely successful. I express my great satisfaction with the frank, friendly, and fruitful talks we held. This visit greatly strengthened my belief that the relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation existing between our parties, countries, and the Chinese and Romanian people will certainly register a consistent, steady, and many-sided development.

II. 16 Jul 86

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ROMANIA

I wish the SR of Romania prosperity and flourishing and to the Romanian people I wish much health!

May the friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between China and Romania develop constantly!

[Signed] Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and Premier of the PRC State Council.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES TRUONG CHINH ON ELECTION

AU151507 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1452 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/7/1986 -- RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu sent the following telegram to Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Dear Comrade Truong Chinh, On your election to the office of general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, I warmly congratulate you and address you best wishes of success in the highly responsible office you were entrusted with by the party. I express my belief that the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the Communist Party of Vietnam, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will further develop in the future, to the benefit and in the interests of the Romanian and Vietnamese peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace the world over.

LEADERS SEND CABLES TO MONGOLIAN OFFICIALS

AU101852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1715 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/7/1986 -- RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a congratulatory telegram to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, which reads:

On behalf of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, I take special pleasure in addressing you, the CC of the MPRP, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and the Mongolian people warmest congratulations as well as cordial comradely greetings on the national day of the Mongolian people -- the 65th anniversary of the victorious people's revolution. An event of exceptional significance in the history of your country, the victory of the revolution and the instauration of people's power crowned the Mongolian people's fight against exploitation and oppression, for liberty and social progress. In the 65 years of free life, the working people led by the MPRP made deep-going revolutionary changes in all the spheres of the economic and social life, and scored outstanding achievements in building the technical-material base of socialism and in raising the people's welfare, materially and spiritually.

I wish to reiterate on this occasion, too, my firm belief that, taking joint action, in keeping with the treaty of friendship and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic, the ties of friendship and mansided cooperation between our parties and countries will steadily intensify and diversify, in the interests of the Romanian and Mongolian peoples, of the general cause of socialism, peace and collaboration throughout the world.

On the great anniversary of the victorious people's revolution, I address you, the communist and friendly Mongolian people best wishes of success in implementing the resolutions of the 19th MPRP Congress, in the socialist construction of the homeland.

On the same occasion, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu sent a telegram to Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, whereby he addresses him warmest congratulations and wishes of fresh successes in the activity devoted to his country's progress and prosperity. The telegram expresses the conviction that the governments of the two countries will make further efforts toward continually developing Romanian-Mongolian mansided cooperation, in the spirit of the fine relations of friendship and overall esteem between the Romanian people and the Mongolian people, between Romania and Mongolia. On the 65th anniversary of the victorious Mongolian people's revolution -- the national day of the Mongolian People's Republic -- the chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Nicolae Giosan, and the minister of foreign affairs, Ilie Vaduva, sent telegrams of congratulations to their Mongolian counterparts. On the same occasion, mass and public organizations and central institutions of Romania addressed congratulatory telegrams to similar organizations and institutions in the Mongolian People's Republic.

FRG POLITICIAN MEETS WITH VADUVA, STOIAN

AU151630 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1557 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/7/1986 -- July 15, Ion Stoian, chairman of the Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation Commission of the Grand National Assembly (Romania's parliament), met with Hans Stercken, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany, president of the Inter-Parliamentary Council. During the interview, views were exchanged on current international issues, on ways to broaden collaboration of parliaments and parliamentarians of the two countries within the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in other international bodies, so as to promote a climate of peace, confidence and cooperation in Europe and the world over. Emphasis was also placed on the role of parliaments and parliamentarians in the struggle for international peace, collaboration and understanding, the joint wish to enhance the two parliaments' contribution to the development and diversification of the Romanian-West German relations in various domains of mutual interest. Problems related to the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation were examined during the talks the guest conducted with Ilie Vaduva, foreign affairs minister; Vasile Micu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and Radu Voinea, president of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

SCINTEIA ADVOCATES CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN

AU111255 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1058 GMT 11 Jul 86

["Romania Declares for the liquidation of the Chemical Weapons" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/7/1986 -- The steady preoccupation of Romania and of numerous other states of the world for the banning of the chemical weapons, for their definitive and complete liquidation starts both from the tragic experience of the past and from present realities, from the fact that by corruption of its humanist purposes chemistry has been more and more intensely used to create weapons and kill as many combatants and non-combatants of the enemy, writes daily SCINTEIA in a commentary devoted to Romania's constructive demarches and initiatives for the liquidation of the chemical weapons.

The newspaper warns about the development and sophistication of the chemical weapons cautioning that:

The "frontier" of perilousness between the nuclear arsenals and the chemical ones is less and less conspicuous. Given this ever bigger danger the actions and stands have been intensified of late for banning the chemical weapons, for the liquidation of the existing arsenals. In full harmony with these preoccupations, with the exigencies of general peace and security, Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu have worked for the complete banning and destruction of the chemical weapons, a fact reiterated also in the latest speeches of the RCP general secretary. Romania has supported the proposal for the conclusion of an international convention on banning chemical weapons and destroying the stockpiles in existence, a proposal that has been for years on the agenda of the Geneva disarmament conference. Along the years Romania advanced to the Geneva negotiation forum a string of concrete, constructive proposals received with interest by the other participating states. As seen by Romania what is important now is to pass to concrete actions, to prove the necessary political will for concluding the negotiations and achieved the above-mentioned convention to soonest.

According to Romania of outstanding importance would be no doubt the materialization of the proposals pursuing the creation of zones free of chemical weapons just like in the case of the nuclear weapons, in Europe and in other parts of the world.

Greatly important in this respect is the declaration and appeal of late last year by Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, regarding the realization in the Balkans of a zone free of chemical weapons. It is a realistic and profoundly constructive initiative in full harmony with the major requirements of peace and security in the Balkans, and in general all over Europe and the world.

In this connection worth remembering is also the proposal of the Governments of the GDR and Czechoslovakia addressed to the government of the Federal Republic of Germany to start negotiations on the creation of a chemical weapon free zone that should encompass the territories of the three states.

Socialist Romania is firmly convinced, as emphasized again these days by the party's general secretary, president of the republic, that under the current international circumstances any step toward halting or curbing the escalation of arming, toward elimination from various regions of the world of various categories of mass destruction weapons among which the chemical weapons hold an important place, can only contribute to the restoration of international confidence, to opening ways to the endorsement efficient measures also as regards other categories of weapons, nuclear above all, and speed up the attainment on the final goal, that of general and complete disarmament.

CORRECTION TO SCINTEIA ARTICLE ON PRC RELATIONS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "SCINTEIA on Development of PRC Cooperation" published in the 15 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page H 1.

Page H 2, first paragraph, line four reads: ...scientific-technical and cultural level and in all areas of common interest.

Of particular importance is the development of economic relations, the growth of the forces of production and of the scientific-technical and technological potential of...
(adding phrase)

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VENEZUELA'S CONSALVI'S VISIT

Dizdarevic Hosts Dinner

LD151304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1938 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade 14 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, this evening gave a dinner in the Palace of the Federation in honor of Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi.

During the course of the dinner, which was held in a very cordial and warm atmosphere, the two ministers exchanged appropriate toasts in which they both made reference to the development of friendly relations and bilateral cooperation and placed particular emphasis on the need further to promote economic links along the lines of cooperation between developing countries. The toasts also referred to some aspects of the current international development.

The talks between the two foreign ministers will continue in Belgrade tomorrow. The Venezuelan foreign minister will also be received by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Received by Hasani

LD151458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1319 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, the president of the SFRY Presidency, received Dr Simon Alberto Consalvi, the Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs, in the Palace of the Federation today.

In cordial and friendly talks, in which Raif Dizdarevic, the federal secretary for foreign affairs also took part, there was discussion of improving various aspects of Yugoslav-Venezuelan cooperation, particularly in the field of the economy and culture which contribute to the better acquaintance and understanding between the friendly peoples of the two countries. It was stressed that bilateral cooperation should be developed in all fields and it was jointly assessed that there is both the possibility and need to achieve this. Ways of strengthening economic cooperation by increasing trade and particularly by developing higher forms of cooperation in this field on a long-term basis were noted.

In the section of the talks on international topics, consideration was given, above all, to the situation in Central America and the preparations for the forthcoming summit of the nonaligned nations in Harare, to which both sides attach great importance and which is expected to give an important impetus to the further activity of the nonaligned countries in solving the main problems of international relations.

Further Talks With Dizdarevic

LD151430 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1332 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (TANJUG) -- The activities by the Contadora Group and the support group are the only option for a lasting, stable and overall peace in Latin America, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Dr Simon Consalvi assessed in their talks here today. Dizdarevic and Consalvi, currently on an official visit to Yugoslavia, stressed that the two groups offered a solution to the Latin American problem with full respect for independence, sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs of other countries, and the right of every country to its own development. These principles are identical to those set out in the U.N. Charter, and to the principles and goals of the Nonaligned Movement, they said.

The Yugoslav side again expressed support to democratization processes and the solving of problems of authentic striving of Central American countries on these principles. Pointing out the significance of the Nonaligned Movement's support to the peace initiatives by the Contadora Group, the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Venezuela said they were convinced that it would be reaffirmed at the nonaligned summit in Harare. Dizdarevic and Consalvi also expressed solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle of preserving its independence and sovereignty.

They also stressed the role of the Nonaligned Movement as a non-bloc factor, and said it was necessary to strengthen its unity and action ability in order to contribute to the solving of crucial problems facing the present-day world. The two ministers said they believed that the Harare summit would reaffirm the Nonaligned Movement's strategic commitments - struggle for ending the arms race and for disarmament, strengthening mutual confidence, detente and more just solving of international economic problems, especially the developing countries' debts.

Meets With Krekic

LD152238 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1816 GMT 15 Jul 86

["Pool" Item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (TANJUG) -- The influence of protectionist measures of the industrialized countries and groupings on the Yugoslav and Venezuelan economies as well as those of other developing countries was the main topic of the talks in Belgrade today between Yugoslav Foreign Trade Federal Secretary Nenad Krekic and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi, who is on a visit to Yugoslavia.

It was agreed that an inter-governmental mixed commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation be set up. In the first stage, the commission's task would be to work on improving mutual knowledge about and the study of the two countries' markets. It is [passage indistinct].

CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICIAL COLOTKA ARRIVES IN ZAGREB

LD151256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1108 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 14 Jul (TANJUG) -- Peter Colotka, premier of the Slovak SR Government CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, arrives in Zagreb today on a 2-day official and friendly visit to the SR of Croatia, at the invitation of the Croatian Assembly's Executive Council.

The Czechoslovak guest was welcomed at Zagreb airport by Ante Milovic, Croatian Executive Council president; Ivica Trnokop, the republic's Foreign Relations Committee president, and Zlatan Markotic, Zagreb City Assembly Executive Council president. [passage omitted]

Meets With Markovic

LD152023 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Zagreb, 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- Peter Colotka, Premier of the Government of the SR of Slovakia and member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, who is playing a friendly visit to the SR of Croatia, today had talks with Ante Markovic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Croatia.

In the talks both sides expressed satisfaction at the current level of development of cooperation between the SR's of Croatia and Slovakia which play a substantial role in the overall Yugoslav-Czechoslovak cooperation. In this context the two sides stressed that there exist possibilities for further expanding of the cooperation, in particular, in the sphere of industrial cooperation and specialization and joint ventures on Third world markets.

The present level of overall Yugoslav-Czechoslovak cooperation makes it possible for cooperation in the economic sphere to be raised to an even higher level. Both sides expressed an interest in seeing this achieved. Stress was also placed on the positive experience which work organizations from the two countries have had in these areas.

The plans up to 1990 envisage the value of trade between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia to amount to 7.5 billion dollars. Croatia's share in the overall Yugoslav trade with Czechoslovakia amounts to 20 percent.

Slovak premier and member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, Peter Colotka, also had talks with Ante Milovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly. The talks focused on the specific possibilities for expanding economic and other forms of cooperation. In this context particular stress was placed on the possibility for consolidating cooperation in building industry, agriculture, food processing industry, electronics, electrical engineering, ferrous metallurgy, oil industry, machine-building industry, energy industry and other areas.

Particular emphasis was placed on the results achieved so far in cooperation between Rade Koncar, Provomajska, Djuro Djakovic, Nikola Tesla and other collectives from the republic with their partners in Czechoslovakia. The possibility was also discussed for Yugoslav work collectives to take part in some new projects in Czechoslovakia. Reference was also made to the import of goods from Czechoslovakia.

The talks in Zagreb were attended by the ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in Yugoslavia, Bohumil Simacek, and the consul general in Zagreb, Jan Surkos.

In the course of their visit to Zagreb, the guests from Czechoslovakia toured Rade Koncar Composite organization of associated labor which accounts for 40 percent in the overall manufacturing cooperation with Czechoslovak partners. Representatives of Rade Koncar drew attention to the specific programs which will create further scope for expanding partnership and undertaking joint ventures in on third markets. This afternoon the Czech delegation visited Kumrovec, Comrade Tito's birthplace.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION HELD 15 JUL

LD152136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium, at its session today which has presided over by Milanko Renovica, considered the organization of work on drafting proposals for changes in some of the provisions of the SFRY Constitution. It was deemed necessary to immediately undertake specific activities in formulating the changes on the basis of the proposals contained in the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System and those put forward during public debate on the document. It was also stressed that all organs and bodies of the Federation, the republics, and the provinces should take part in this work in accordance with the duties within their purview and responsibility and that a broad-based sociopolitical action should also be organized. The Presidium pointed out that all the changed in the Constitution should be conducive to a more consistent realization of, and improvement in, the production relations of self-management and the federal system and to a more efficient resolution of all social problems and the implementation of the stand adopted at 13th LCY Congress.

It was also agreed that work on the changes should be coordinated with the work on drafting changes to other normative acts, primarily to the Law on Associated Labor. It was pointed out, however, that the overall activity should not be limited to normative changes alone but that a clearly-defined and determined ideopolitical action is needed designed to changed the behavior and heighten the level of responsibility of every individual, by those occupying social positions and by all self-management, state, and other organs of society. Within the framework of preparations for the second session of the LCY Central Committee -- to be held on 30 July -- the Presidium formulated draft orientation programs.

MESIHOVIC TOURS INTERNAL AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT

LD160605 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- Munir Mesihovic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Gojko Ubiparip, president of the Council for the Protection of the Constitutional Order and member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency, today visited the Republic's Secretariat for Internal Affairs. They were informed about the current security situation in the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the future tasks facing the internal affairs organs and security services by Dusko Zgonjanin, the Republic's secretary for internal affairs.

It was stressed in the course of the conversation with top officials in the security service that the security situation in the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina is stable due to the activity by all organized socialist forces of society and the efforts by the working people and citizens to resolve the problems emerging in our socioeconomic development. The successful fulfilment of the tasks by the internal affairs organs and security services and the entire system of social self-protection have contributed to this. The need was stressed for all the factors of social self-protection to take an even more involved, meaningful, and decisive part in this, the announcement by the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency's information office states.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 13TH LCY CONGRESS

Radovic Address

AU110932 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jun 86 p 4

[Report on the opening speech by Miljan Radovic at the first session of the Commission for Ideological Questions in Education, Upbringing, Science, and Culture of the 13th LCY Congress in Belgrade on 25 June]

[Excerpts] The socialist self-managing transformation of science, education, and culture has been carried out under very complex socioeconomic and ideopolitical conditions. Social practice has once again shown how much the development and state of these activities directly depend on the socioeconomic position of the entire self-managing transformation of our society -- this was pointed out by Miljan Radovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in his opening speech in the Commission for Ideological Questions in Education, Upbringing, Science, and Culture.

Science -- Lever for Development

The realization of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program necessary to bring us out of our social and economic crisis depends, he said, to a great extent on whether subjective forces have learned that education, science, technology, and data processing are the basis of the world's scientific and technological revolution and powerful factors in the speeding up of production forces and socialist self-management. The sluggish implementation of the Stabilization Program shows that the LC and our society have not fully realized that. [passage omitted]

Speaking about various discussions about our social position and the material position of science, and about the aims and tasks of the scientific and technological development of the country that have been conducted since the 12th Congress, Radovic pointed out that the premise has been accepted that increasingly favorable social and material conditions be created and exemptions and incentives be introduced for a faster development of scientific research activities of special social importance. A significant contribution to these discussions and positions has also been made in the LCY Central Committee, Radovic pointed out. The LCY Central Committee Presidium on two occasions discussed the social position and significance of science and adopted an Ideopolitical Foundation for the preparation of the 13th LCY Congress documents in the field of scientific and technological development of the country.

Since the strategy of the technological development of the SFRY is a condition for a further development of the country, it was necessary to ensure that it be agreed and adopted much earlier. It should also express the necessarily changed attitude toward knowledge, which must be increasingly our chief comparative advantage. [passage omitted] Special measures should be taken to ensure the continuation of the financing and work on the joint Yugoslav scientific macro-projects that have been agreed upon, and one should ensure a more equal relationship among fundamental, development, and applied research. [passage omitted]

Education Reform Is Justified

In the preparations for the party congresses and conferences and the discussions at them, as well as in the public discussion of the documents for the 13th LCY Congress, the realization of the socialist self-managing transformation of education and upbringing to date was critically analyzed. [paragraph continues]

Positive elements, as well as the difficulties, omissions, and even failures in its realization were pointed out in the discussions, Miljan Radovic pointed out.

On the basis of what has been perceived in this way, it is an unequivocal view that the LC has no reason to drop its basic ideological tenets in the socialist self-managing transformation of education and upbringing. However, the LC must work in a more organized way, and react in time, more resolutely, and more critically to the shortcomings and failures in the realization of the transformation of education and upbringing.

Speaking more specifically about the several segments of the education and upbringing system, Radovic particularly referred to vocational training:

The educational training as a whole is still burdened by a fragmentation in programs and organization, and by its not being economical. The network of the school centers, higher schools and faculties is excessively large. The poor quality and the low efficiency of the entire vocational training is causing more and more concern. In some republics and provinces, up to a third of those enrolled in secondary vocational training never complete the training started. The situation is even more unfavorable in college studies. So for example, in 1985 in Yugoslavia only 13.6 percent of students graduated on time. The studies at universities last on average 6.7 and in higher schools 4.9 years. In one generation of higher education students only 27 percent or 90,000 have to repeat a year or leave the studies. [passage omitted]

Criticism of Inertia

Speaking about problems in culture Radovic said:

The information relating to results and the trends of activities in culture points toward the complexity of the situation and contradictions that culture is facing today. On the one hand we have the revival of amateurism in certain areas, the increased interest of artists in current happenings not only in culture but also in society, more and more dynamic currents in the area of creative work, the more significant and noted results of our artists and musicians, writers, and film creators. On the other hand we have the more and more difficult material position of culture, the reduced volume of production, the worsening of the socioeconomic position of those employed in this field and of those who work as free artists, the spreading of trash literature and of bourgeois taste, the increase of restrictive measures at the expense of culture, and attempts to found a way out through short term administrative solutions. [passage omitted]

Emphasizing then the need for the further self-managing transformation of culture, Radovic said:

When we say that the results we have achieved in this process are only half results then we are primarily criticizing inertia and stagnation in the self-managing transformation of culture. New steps in this process will be made through raising the quality of decisionmaking and accords in the self-managing interest communities for culture and in the cultural institutions; through a more objective evaluation of cultural work and of the results of this work; through an improvement of the self-managing organization in the direct exchange of labor in culture; and through a fuller cooperation of the working people and citizens in planning cultural needs and programs, and in realizing and evaluating these programs, considering that this cooperation may be confirmed only if it serves the development of culture and does not cause a fall in the quality of work and programs.

It is particularly important that the social interest and influence in culture be implemented through a comprehensive perception of the opportunities and requirement of our society and that they contribute to the processes of democratization in creativity and culture.

One of the basic tasks in the self-managing transformation of culture involves the emancipation from the traditional narrowing down of culture exclusively to artistic activities or exclusively to the so-called acme of creativity. The new aspects of creative manifestation, ennobling of labor, a humanization of the relations in society, the care for and protection of nature, the development of the cultural components of the labor process and social life, the raising of health and physical culture, the numerous new aspects of cultural activities by young people, and so forth, are the best examples of the spread of culture to all the spheres of human life.

Where We are Lagging

Radovic then remarked that we are less and less prepared to resist in a more determined way trash, petty bourgeois tastes and a consumer frame of mind, cheap effects, and mythomania. "For a true culture, the development of critical awareness is very important; without it, culture will be less and less culture and creativity and more and more an industry of products and contents that deaden and efface."

In his opinion, social criticism from Marxist positions is lagging; this is criticism which will find in its system of values a place for both social and ethnical aspects of a subject that it evaluates. Critical words confirm their power not when they judge or reject a work of art or science, but when they advance our understanding and reception of its values, and when they advance arguments to differentiate between the old and the new, and what is progressive from what is backward.

In this period between the congresses, Radovic concluded, the processes of democratization of creativity have strengthened again, but this has not always run without the resistance of the conservative forces and of the opponents of our society. There have been all sorts of pressure by these forces and there have been attempts to compromise our cultural policy, cultural worker, and culture in general. There have been excesses and misunderstandings, and there have also been attempts to find refuge in the sphere of creativity and culture by those who sow nationalistic discord and hatred, who plant call for 'reconciliation' as a cover for their revanchist intentions, who calculatedly counterfeit history in order to attempt subsequently to deprive of every sense not only the matters that have been won but also those for which we struggle.

Krunic Speaks

AU101107 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jun 86 pp 2-3

[Report on opening speech by Bosko Krunic at the first session of the commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management of the 13th LCY Congress in Belgrade on 25 June]

[Excerpts] The entire period between the 12th and the 13th Congresses was marked by a grave, sometimes dramatic, confrontation with the economic crisis which laid bare all the shortcomings and aggravated many open questions of our development. This was a proper test of the political system too, and it displayed both its merits and its shortcomings, Bosko Krunic pointed out in the introductory speech in the Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management. [paragraph continues]

The most significant step in the efforts for the further building and improvement of the political system in the past period was the Critical Analysis and the public discussion of it. Great significance attaches to the fact that working people and citizens, virtually all the sociopolitical organizations, the science and professional associations, and public media massively participated in the discussion.

Such a great interest is obviously not only an expression of dissatisfaction with our society's situation, particularly with our economic situation, but also of dissatisfaction with the distribution of social power and influence, with the use of social wealth and with a series of deformations in our political system. This is also an expression of the worry and responsibility of the people trying to come out of the crisis and remove amassed problems, the worry for self-management and their own future; an expression of the great part of the workers class and working people identifying themselves with the concept and vision of our socialist self-managing democracy.

The conflict between self-management and statism is beginning to look more like a class conflict, Kronic said. This conflict has a tendency to continuously grow because efforts for the implementation of constitutional principles, and particularly of the tasks of the Long Term Economic Stabilization program which would cut short the socioeconomic roots of statism and the control over surplus value, have encountered bitter resistance from those advocating technobureaucratic and state-owned monopoly. This is why at this congress we must be decisive in our demand for defeating the dominant position of the bureaucracy in the distribution of social power and social wealth. Bureaucracy is perpetuating and enhancing itself in the conditions of statism and links itself to and accepts all kinds of ideologies -- separatist, unitarian, bureaucratic, nationalist, -- which help it preserve and strengthen its monopoly.

From this point of view we ought to also look for the dangers of republican, provincial and federal statism.

What We Are Looking For and What We Want

Having said that the basic criterion of assessing whether our self-managing system is up to the level of its historical task must be based on the results of its economic efficiency in the conditions of commodity production, on how politically democratic it is, and on how much social security it provides for its people, Kronic stressed that everything that we are looking for and that we want -- beginning with the Constitution and the Long-Term Stabilization Program and up to the Critical Analysis -- derives from this basic criterion. Along this line, work is now going on about changes in the constitutions, the Associated Labor Law, and other documents regulating the system.

Advocating a more resolute opposition to the attempts to revise the foundations of the system whether from statist or from bourgeois-liberal positions, the introductory speaker remarked that during the discussions about the Critical Analysis, there have not been enough polemics with views that oppose the LC positions. Polemics with the party positions were conducted even by some in the LC ranks, which also led to the deepening of some existing divisions, Kronic stressed and added:

Here I do not have in mind the different positions which concern certain institutional and legal solutions, about which a struggle of opinions should indeed be waged, but the continuity of the very idea of our system. Some people now want to present the insistence on this continuity as conservatism of the LC, as dogmatism, and as defense of every institutional provision. [paragraph continues]

The unity of the LC cannot rest on pragmatism and on a policy of daily calculations, but only on the same program goals with which all of us can and must identify and for which we will struggle. These goals are contained in the LCY program, the Constitution, the Long-Term Program, and the congress documents. We cannot each in his way decide what the goals of our movement are and what they should be; these goals cannot be pulled down through the theses that the Constitution opposes the LCY program and that it causes all the trouble, that the Long-Term Program is opposed to the Constitution, and particularly the Critical Analysis and the like. There has not yet been enough open, public, and well-argued confrontation with such theses. [passage omitted]

The opening speaker further asked that the old assessments about the functioning of the political system which have been uttered from the 11th LCY Congress onward should no longer be repeated but that activities should be organized from the basic organizations of associated labor up to the communes and the federation on specific amendments to the constitution, to the laws governing the system, to regulations, and to self-managing acts. [passage omitted] One should much more resolutely oppose the increasingly pronounced tendencies of negating and even abolishing the basic organizations of associated labor. The distortions that arose in practice, such as barriers erected, autarky, and the transformation of the associated labor organizations into a playground of group property interests cannot be identified with their constitutional design.

Critically referring to the occurrences when associated labor organizations fence themselves off within work organizations, he pointed out that this is basically a departure from constitutional principles, and that it harms both the interests of associated workers and the development of modern production forces. [passage omitted] The absence of self-managing authority in the collective abolishes the very foundation of the delegate system. [passage omitted]

Speaking about criticism at the expense of the delegate system, Krunic further stressed that one cannot accept the longings for the old mandates of deputies and the bourgeois democratic system of elections. Despite many shortcomings both in the election system and in cadre policy, one cannot accept the request that the role of the delegations be changed from the ground up. One must, however, insist on a further development of institutional solutions, also advocated by the Critical Analysis, as regards the election procedure; links, mutual coordination of delegations; and overcoming disintegration in the delegate machinery; as regards responsibility, and as regards building and advancing the specific role of every assembly chamber, starting with the criteria for setting them up and ranging up to the content and methods of work in them, especially concerning the associated labor chambers and the sociopolitical chambers.

Central Problem -- Statism

In this connection the opening speaker stressed two points: the delegate assemblies should be much more efficient in exercising control and supervision over the implementation of decisions, but likewise the present overemphasized and overblown conventional state function of all sociopolitical communities should be combatted, so that these communities would develop more consistently as self-managing communities. The commune, too, must develop on this basis, and all this should combat statism which in many respects has led to the present divisions and disintegration. However, a solution for combatting the republican and provincial statism, which is now most pronounced, Krunic pointed out, cannot be sought in a strengthening of federal centralism, in a "strong federation," or rather statism in the federation. The LCY precept is clear: to stand firmly on the constitutional principles of our federalism, but to change everything that hampers their realization, including some constitutional and other normatic provisions, and consistently prevent the roots of unconstitutional practice. [paragraph continues]

In this respect we must proceed from the premise that the central problem in the building of relations in the federation has for some time been unconquered statism and growing bureaucratization, instead of the self-managing delegate method of accords and agreements. [passage omitted]

From this point of view, Krunic went on to say, it is necessary that we search for solutions for a more direct presence and influence of workers associated in self-managing and of all working people in the overall process of delegate decision making in the SFRY Assembly and in other federal organs. [passage omitted]

In some discussions linked to the relations in the federation, one could see the view according to which many causes of our difficulties and the overall crisis consist of the fact that our community is multinational and that republics and provinces exist in the federation. Frequently these discussions hark back to the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOY] and to the question of whether we have abandoned it or not. However, the basic thing that can be derived precisely from these AVNOY principles and the AVNOY spirit is that none of the peoples of Yugoslavia joined Yugoslavia in order to live in it with less freedom, less equality, and less socialism than it would enjoy living by itself. [passage omitted]

Kosovo Our Common Care

Speaking about relations within the SR of Serbia, and particularly about the achievement of unity and togetherness as being essential for the stability and unity of Yugoslavia, Krunic among other things said that the sorting out of the situation in Kosovo is of paramount importance for the improvement of national equality, and the curbing of nationalist narrow-mindedness and intolerance. This is a matter for the LCY as a whole, particularly when we are talking about undertaking measures that would strengthen the province's economy. Our main task must be to secure national equality and trust and to create conditions for the free life of all, particularly of the citizens of the Serb and Montenegrin nationality who now feel threatened in this unbalanced situation. [passage omitted]

Continuing his speech, Krunic spoke about the need to struggle for constitutionality and legality as one of the most important tasks of sociopolitical organizations and the entire self-managing and delegate mechanism. [passage omitted] The opening speaker also spoke about the debureaucratization of the LC as one of basis messages expressed in all just ended party gatherings and in the general party debate held on the occasion of the 13th LCY Central Committee session. In connection with this he stressed among other things that we must stop many individuals' leisurely membership in the LC and in other sociopolitical organizations and their organs characterized by the lack of involvement and obligation required by an ideopolitical struggle for the historically new form of relations as is self-management. At the end his speech Bosko Krunic pointed out that in the process of the democratization of political life changes will also be necessary in the work of the SAWPY, the Trade Union, and the Socialist Youth Association.